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## ESTABLISHMENT OF CRADLE OF FORESTRY IN PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1968

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 11 a.m., in room 1301, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. W. R. Poage (chairman) presiding.

Present: Representatives Poage, Jones of Missouri, O'Neal, de la Garza, Dow, Montgomery, Belcher, Teague of California, Mrs. May, Hansen, Goodling, Miller, Burke, Mathias, Mayne, Zwach, Kleppe, Price, Myers, and Resident Commissioner Polanco-Abreu.

Also present: Christine S. Gallagher, clerk; William C. Black, general counsel; Hyde H. Murray, assistant counsel; L. T. Easley, staff consultant; and Fowler C. West, assistant staff consultant.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The committee is meeting this morning for the consideration of H.R. 14157 by Mr. Taylor.

(H.R. 14157 follows:)

[H.R. 14157, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in order to preserve, develop, and make available to this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate, and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield and the development and progress of management of forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. As soon as possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the Federal Register together with a map showing the boundaries which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry in America shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to National Forests in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or is compatible with and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is established.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and in-

dividuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle of Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask the witness from the Department to explain the bill. Mr. Taylor is supposed to know about the bill, and he will be in later.

Mr. McGuire is here, the Deputy Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and is accompanied by Mr. Peter J. Hanlon, forest supervisor of the national forests in North Carolina.

We will be glad to hear from you now, Mr. McGuire.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN R. MCGUIRE, DEPUTY CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY PETER J. HANLON, FOREST SUPERVISOR, NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA**

Mr. MCGUIRE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate the opportunity to represent the Department of Agriculture in support of H.R. 14157.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. This development will be located in an Appalachian Mountain valley where one of America's first trained foresters, Gifford Pinchot, initiated scientific forest management in 1892 on lands owned by George Vanderbilt. This location was part of the first large tract of managed forest land in America, over 100,000 acres surrounding Mount Pisgah and called Pisgah Forest. Nearly 80,000 acres of the Pisgah Forest, including the site of the Cradle of Forestry, constituted one of the first tracts purchased for national forest purposes under the authority of the Weeks Act of 1911.

The Cradle of Forestry will also include the site of the Biltmore Forest School, the first school of forestry in America. The school was opened in 1898 by Dr. Carl A. Schenck, a German forester who succeeded Pinchot as manager of the Biltmore Forest Properties.

Establishment and development of the Cradle of Forestry would preserve and make available to the public, now and in the future, the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America. It would afford an excellent opportunity to interpret for the public the history and significance of the birth and early growth of forestry in America. To stimulate interest and knowledge in the development and progress of forest land management in America, an area of 6,800 acres around the site of the Biltmore Forest School would be used to illustrate the evolution and technique of multiple use forest land management.

Located about 25 miles southwest of Asheville, N.C.—as you can see on the map on display here—the setting for the Cradle of Forestry is an area known as the Pink Beds at the headwaters of the South Mills River. The Blue Ridge Parkway passes along the ridge to the north of the area. It is so situated as to be readily accessible to the nearly 2 million people who visit the Pisgah National Forest annually.

When completed, the Cradle of Forestry will attract visitors from all over the Nation. Because of its location and the scenic, historical, and educational opportunities it affords, the area will get year-round



use from individuals, students, and organizations interested in natural resource management and enjoyment. The increasingly large number of visitors attracted to this area is expected to produce a significant boost to the local economy.

The present total estimated cost for construction and development of the Cradle of Forestry is around \$11 million. Hopefully, we would expect construction and development to be completed in 7 to 10 years.

The project has caught the attention and interest of many individuals and private organizations who have expressed a desire to cooperate in its development. H.R. 14157 would afford a practical way for them to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the development and administration of the Cradle of Forestry in America. It would provide a desirable means of attracting, coordinating, and directing private gifts, donations, and other assistance to accomplish the purpose of the area and to enhance its value as an important component of our natural resource heritage.

All of the lands within the area designated as the Cradle of Forestry in America are national forest lands. The Secretary of Agriculture would continue to develop the area as a part of the Pisgah National Forest so as to best achieve the purposes of this bill and the Cradle of Forestry in America.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Is this not a rather similar project to the one that we reported out a few weeks ago for Oklahoma?

Mr. McGUIRE. Yes, sir, it is; quite similar.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the purpose of the Forest Service to extend these kinds of things all over the country?

Mr. McGUIRE. Well, I do not recall that we have any others.

The CHAIRMAN. I am wondering if it is the intention of the Forest Service to put them all over these United States?

Mr. McGUIRE. No, sir; we do not intend to have a great number of these. At the moment I cannot recall another one that anyone has in mind.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem to me that there should be.

Obviously, if you have them in the South, you are going to have them in the Southwest, and you ought to have them in the Northwest and in the New England area and in the Rocky Mountains and places of that kind. Of course, I know that you have more national parks in some of those areas than you do in Oklahoma. You have a big national forest in North Carolina. This is not far from that location, is it, the Nantahala National Forest?

Mr. McGUIRE. In the general vicinity.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you will pay for this from forest funds. Where are the funds going now?

Mr. McGUIRE. These are part of the annual appropriations to the Forest Service for the protection and management of the national forests, but we would expect that part of this would be paid for out of donations received from people interested.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but we have the Library of Congress which receives private donations, and much of the cost is defrayed by appropriated funds. Again, I am not trying to find fault, I am trying to know what the facts are on this. You are going to pay for it and will

have to pay for it out of funds that the Treasury provides and not somewhere else.

Mr. McGUIRE. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not contemplate that there will be funds appropriated just for this purpose; do you?

Mr. McGUIRE. No; we do not contemplate that funds would be appropriated specifically for this project.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not authorize it in the bill, as I see it.

This does not authorize it?

Mr. McGUIRE. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, this cannot be built from funds that are just appropriated by the Congress, but it will be built rather in large part, at least, from funds that are secured from the sale of timber from the forests; is that not right?

Mr. McGUIRE. The funds would come from our regular appropriations, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that they come from the original appropriation.

Mr. McGUIRE. The funds from the sale of the timber are deposited in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. And does not 25 percent of that go to the local county, et cetera?

Mr. McGUIRE. Twenty-five percent of the receipts from the national forests is distributed to the counties for the benefit of schools and roads.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. So that all of the receipts from the national forests do not go into the Treasury.

Mr. McGUIRE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The only funds that you would get here are the funds from your regular appropriations?

Mr. McGUIRE. Yes, sir; that and private contributions.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, there is no authority in this bill, is there, to appropriate money for this program?

Mr. McGUIRE. I believe that the Secretary of Agriculture already has the authority to develop this area of the national forest lands for public use.

The CHAIRMAN. And no authority would be given by this bill then?

Mr. McGUIRE. This bill really does only two things, Mr. Chairman, (1) it simplifies the matter of accepting donations from a large number of interested persons and (2) it gives legislative recognition and endorsement to it. It does not add any new spending authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Mr. Dow?

Mr. Dow. One question of Mr. McGuire, if I may.

In this brochure, Mr. McGuire, it says—speaking of this area—that Mr. Pinchot made such a practical demonstration that Mr. Vanderbilt was persuaded to purchase an additional 100,000 acres in the mountains surrounding Pisgah, and Mr. Vanderbilt is known as a good judge of financial possibilities. I am just wondering: Is it the thought that the income from these lands will take care of the costs? Or is that not expected at the present time?

Mr. McGUIRE. Sir, many of our national forests have receipts from timber and other national forest uses which exceed the outlay. In this



particular instance, we would expect that much of the cost would be incurred in the handling of the visitors and that the income probably would not be as great as the cost of handling the visitors to this area for the forest as a whole. On the other hand, it is expected that the income from timber sales and other uses would come fairly close to the cost, the entire management cost.

Mr. Dow. I think that is an important point for you to emphasize, Mr. McGuire.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Does anybody else have any questions?

If not, we are very much obliged to you, Mr. McGuire.

Mr. McGuire. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Taylor is with us, and we will be glad to hear from him.

### STATEMENT OF HON. ROY A. TAYLOR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we appreciate your giving us a hearing.

H.R. 14157 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in the Pink Beds section of the Pisgah National Forest of western North Carolina. It would become a separate Forest Service entity but be managed as a part of the national forest.

The Pink Beds came into prominence in 1890. It was here that George W. Vanderbilt employed America's first recognized forester, European-trained Gifford Pinchot, to conduct a scientific practice of forestry and conservation which attracted national attention. It was here that the first field school of forestry in America was located. It was near here that the first tract of national forest land was purchased under the Weeks law.

Mr. Pinchot was succeeded in 1895 by a German forester, Dr. Carl A. Schenck, a gifted and enthusiastic forester who ably carried on the program.

It was the work of outstanding leaders like Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Pinchot, and Dr. Schenck, supported by key citizens across the land, which led to the establishment of the Pisgah National Forest and contributed to the establishment of the National Forest Service. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has visited the Pink Beds and expressed strong support for this entire project. A visitor center has already been built by the Forest Service. A replica of the schoolhouse where Dr. Schenck held the first forestry classes has been constructed and financed by the alumni of the school.

The master development plan includes a museum and outdoor displays telling the story of forestry and conservation in a setting where these key events took place and in a setting unsurpassed in climate and magnificent scenery where the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Smoky Mountains National Park, and the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests lead all other comparable Federal areas in annual visitations.

Last year 6,700,000 people visited the Smoky Mountains National Park, and the Blue Ridge Parkway which passes within 3 or 4 miles

of the Cradle of Forestry had 9,250,000 visitors, an increase of 15.4 percent over the preceding year. The Pisgah and the Nantahala National Forests last year had approximately 400,000 visitors. I present these figures to show that the Cradle of Forestry will be visited by citizens from all over the Nation.

I see this Cradle of Forestry as a unique national forest conservation shrine, visited by millions of citizens each year and constituting a worthwhile investment, educationally and conservationwise.

The bill (1) gives national recognition to the Cradle of Forestry; (2) it designates the boundary lines and sets aside an area consisting of 6,800 acres; and (3) it also authorizes the Secretary to accept donations of money and other gifts in furthering the purposes of this act.

The Secretary may expect to receive many items of historical significance and other donations which will help develop and tell the story of American forestry conservation. As I stated, the reproduction of the original schoolhouse was a donation by the school alumni. Lumber interests in the Nation are expected to donate antique tools which help tell the history of American forestry. I have received letters supporting this bill from conservation-minded citizens from all sections of America.

The bill does not cost the Government any money. In fact, it aids the development of this unique historical attraction by making possible the receipt of private funds and gifts.

I point out again that the Cradle of Forestry is already in operation. Part of the construction needed has already been built. Admission fees are charged. The bill carries no specific spending authorization.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Jones?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Taylor, I understood Mr. McGuire a moment ago to mention something about \$11 million.

Mr. TAYLOR. He could explain more fully what he had in mind than I can. My understanding is that the entire project will have a cost tag of perhaps that amount. I did not really realize that it was that much. Part has already been expended. Part of the buildings have already been constructed.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage private donations and gifts in aiding and developing the project, so that much of this money can come from private donations, rather than from appropriations.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Well, now, I followed the testimony of Mr. McGuire, and he mentioned \$11 million. He said that that came out of the forestry funds, and this led me to believe that we were going to have to increase the appropriations for the Forest Service. I have no objection to creating and giving authority for these things when people come in and say that the public is going to contribute. I would like to make it possible and to give them thanks for contributing, but in this time, when we are talking about trying to balance the budget and we are talking about increasing taxes, I am just not going to vote for any more programs which are going to require more tax money. I sympathize with what is trying to be done. I think it is very worthwhile. These people who want to contribute, I think they can contribute now if they want to do so, but this \$11 million is just a small thing—everybody says that is just \$11 million, and that is not going to contribute much to the \$146 billion budget. We have to make a stop. I do



not think this is an appropriate time to add another obligation which is going to require additional tax money.

I would like to have your comment on that.

Mr. TAYLOR. I might add that there is a Job Corps camp that will do much of the work. The Job Corps camp is already there.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That is tax money, too.

Mr. TAYLOR. That will do much of the work.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I heard over the television last night where we are taking some of these hard-core unemployed boys who have not had a job and we are going to set them up and pay them \$1.60 an hour to go to school which, to me, is one of the craziest things I have heard about in a long time. And I am going to ask the people who are handling programs like that some questions.

We have to take a look at these dollars, because we are spending more dollars all of the time for things that can be postponed. I want to postpone them just a little longer, until we can make some progress here with a balanced budget.

I am sorry that this happens to be a project of yours. I like all of these things, but if the people want to pay for them there is nothing now to keep them from making contributions to the Forest Service.

Mr. TAYLOR. I agree fully with that which has been said in regard to the need for economy at the present time, and I would like to point out again that this is a bill that is designed for the purpose of encouraging private donations to do a job which Forest Service is already doing. The Cradle of Forestry is already established. Big signs are up telling where it is. Buildings are already erected. The schoolhouse reproduction has already been donated and placed there. The visitors' center is already there, and they have a film there to tell the story to the visitors who come there.

The purpose of this is to encourage private donations to aid in the furtherance of the program. It does go a step farther and defines the boundary lines of it. Passing this legislation does not cost any money. The Forest Service already has the power to develop the Cradle. It has committed itself to developing it, and it is in the process of developing it, and this is to help get private donations of materials and money to aid it and it eases the process by which these donations can be accepted. At present, the Forest Service has to enter into a special written contract with any person who makes any kind of a donation. This would eliminate that need.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. If they have the authority to do it, I do not see any reason why not. In other words, all of this testimony this morning has led me to believe that they already have the authority, and we are now just giving our OK to it, and this is encouraging the spending of more money and to ask for increased appropriations later. I have looked at all of these bills for authorization very carefully, because I do not want to be on record as voting for anything which is authorizing any increase in authorization of tax money until we get in a little better shape financially. That is my point.

Mr. TAYLOR. This bill, if I could answer the gentleman, is not an authorization for any spending. At the present time, any individual who wishes to donate money to the Secretary of Agriculture for this project has to enter into a written cooperative agreement specifying just how the money will be handled.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Is there any difficulty getting that done now?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is cumbersome; it is difficult, and the present purpose of this is to encourage private donations. We have had expressions of interest from many, many people who are interested in forestry and are interested in this conservation project who will make donations of material. The schoolhouse has already been donated and erected and is in operation. And there are others who are interested in making donations. This is to prevent the Federal Government from having to do the entire project at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Would you have any objection to writing into this bill that it has no intention of incurring any further Federal expenditures, and it is for the purpose of encouraging private donations?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it says that.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. You do not spell it out. It gives our OK to the spending of more money, and they will be in here asking for more money; that is, the Forest Service, to develop this, and that is what makes these bureaucracies grow around here, a little here and a little there, and here we go!

Mr. TAYLOR. It gives no spending authority to the Forest Service.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. They already have it?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is right, and this just encouraging private donations to aid, so that they will not have to spend the taxpayers' money.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. May.

Mrs. MAY. I do not want to belabor the point, but could you explain for the record, either one of you, just what this bill does as far as the ability of the Department to accept private donations? I am not sure that I understand that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Perhaps the Forest Service representative would be the best one to answer that.

Mrs. MAY. Perhaps; yes, Mr. McGuire could.

Mr. MCGUIRE. This bill would make it easier for the Secretary of Agriculture to accept small donations. He has authority now to enter into cooperative agreements with private individuals and organizations, but he does not have the authority to easily accept a large number of small donations. For example, someone wants to donate \$25, it might wind up costing the Government \$30 to receive the money. This is because of the nature of the authority under which we have been operating. The authority to cooperate involves drawing up a cooperative agreement with each individual. This bill would simplify the paperwork connected with such transactions.

Mrs. MAY. In other words, if I wanted to give \$25, this bill conceivably would enable the Forest Service to do it without paperwork. Is there a form that must be jointly filled out?

Mr. MCGUIRE. We would have to enter into an agreement at this time saying what the money is for, and that we desire to cooperate in doing something. That is the present procedure. This bill would simplify that, so that it would simply be a matter of accepting a check or the money and depositing it without any formal agreement.

Mrs. MAY. Are these agreement forms available at the site of this place?



How is it done now? Say that I want to give \$50. I go to sign this form—or how do I do this?

Mr. McGUIRE. At the present time, the moneys that have been donated have come to us through the alumni association of this old Forestry School, but we expect there are many other individuals who will go and visit the area who might prefer to send a donation to the Secretary of Agriculture which he could then accept.

Mrs. MAY. Under the present circumstances, if I send you a check, you would have to return a form in the mails to me and I would have to sign that?

Mr. McGUIRE. That is correct.

Mrs. MAY. What would these forms say?

Mr. McGUIRE. This would say, roughly, that you and the Secretary of Agriculture, being interested in developing this area, agree to cooperate. You would agree to put your money in, and he would agree to do something with it. Both of you would sign the agreement and it would become a part of the records. This would be done under the Secretary's authority to cooperate.

Mrs. MAY. And if this bill were passed, all that would be necessary would be that I would send a check directly to the Secretary of Agriculture with a letter saying that I wanted to deposit it in a special fund?

Mr. McGUIRE. He would say "Thank you," and that is the end of it.

Mrs. MAY. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Could I add one additional statement there on that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Hanlon, who is the director of the North Carolina national forests, told me that a week or two ago he turned down a \$25 check donation to the project because he figured it would cost the Government more than \$25 to process it and get the agreement drawn up and signed.

Mrs. MAY. You do not have any such thing under this then?

Mr. McGUIRE. We do not have a formal agreement drawn up for individuals; we have one agreement with the alumni association.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to congratulate the gentleman from North Carolina for his presentation.

Mr. Burke?

Mr. BURKE. I would like to ask a question. Since I am new on this committee, could you tell me whether or not the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture spends money?

Mr. McGUIRE. Yes, sir; it does.

Mr. BURKE. For what purpose?

Mr. McGUIRE. It spends money for three main purposes: (1) to protect and manage the 187 million acres of national forests; and (2) it cooperates with private individuals in fire protection, tree planting, and other forestry measures; and (3) it conducts a program of forestry research.

Mr. BURKE. That is the only way it does it, so far as you know—and in personnel development programs and the like in the national forests?



Mr. McGUIRE. It carries on various personnel and other programs in connection with these three main activities.

Mr. BURKE. The reason I ask is that I notice, in glancing through this bill, that the area is designated as the "Cradle of Forestry" and "shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of this act."

Does this not mean that under the act, that is, the National Forest Act, if this bill is passed, the Secretary of Agriculture can spend money out of the general appropriations for the Forest Service?

Mr. McGUIRE. Yes, sir; he already has that authority.

Mr. BURKE. That he could; and in the long run spend money which would cost money, could he not?

Mr. McGUIRE. The construction of this facility will cost money, but this is not an authorization bill.

Mr. BURKE. I understand that, but your testimony is that this would not cost the taxpayers any money, that this would be handled by donations. I cannot understand how the bill can say one thing and you can come up and say something else that is different and put into the record a statement that it would not cost anything.

Mr. TAYLOR. If I could answer, perhaps I could point out again that the Forest Service already has the authority to construct it. It has already approved the project. It is partly complete now.

This legislation does not grant any authority whatsoever.

The Chairman, I think, Mr. Poage, placed his finger on it.

Mr. BURKE. Could I interrupt? I agree with you. Section 2 does grant the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to run this the same as any other national forest in his management, which would mean the construction of buildings and that would mean additional personnel required for maintenance and other matters. And further, it seems to me—as I say, I am new—authorize more than just the acceptance of the money. Supposing you do not get the money from any source, the \$12 million or the \$10 million, whichever is suggested—and incidentally, there is nothing in the bill that says anything about that. I think the statement here is by Mr. McGuire that it would cost around \$11 million in round figures, and sometimes round figures can go up to \$30 million—

Mr. TAYLOR. I will say to the gentleman that in my opinion section 2 is not necessary to this bill. I am not certain that it does anything. The Secretary of Agriculture already has the authority to operate the Cradle of Forestry, and he is so doing and has done so for a few years.

Mr. BURKE. All right, that is fine. But what you say is that you have no objection to that coming out. As was stated, you have no objection to the bill specifically stating that no money appropriation shall be made other than that received from donations in connection with this development.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would have objection to that.

Mr. BURKE. I thought that you would not.

Mr. TAYLOR. This legislation does not grant any additional spending authorities. The authority already exists. Whether the Department in the future shall see fit to request approval of spending for this

project, I do not know, but this bill does just what the chairman says, it cuts governmental redtape in order to make it easier to accept gifts and donations from interested citizens.

Mr. BURKE. Of course, the Secretary of Agriculture could then ask for further appropriations for this development.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, he can do that under existing authority.

Mr. BURKE. Not on the developing of the National Forests under the National Park Act?

Mr. TAYLOR. Under existing authority, he can and does and has. The project is already partly completed and in operation.

Mr. BURKE. I will take your word for that.

Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman. No, I have one further thing.

May I also say that in the beginning part of the bill you say that the Secretary of Agriculture has the right to do this. The bill says that "the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the cradle of forestry in America in the Pisgah National Park, North Carolina." The bill says that he will be given the authority. How does he have the authority then?

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me say that the cradle, while it is in operation, does not have specific boundary lines. It is part of the Pisgah National Park which, I think, has about 170,000 acres in that one unit, and several hundred thousand acres in several other units. This designates the specific area as the cradle of forestry which will be administered slightly differently from other parts of the forest, but the one important part of the bill is that it authorizes the acceptance of donations, and there are interested people who want to make these donations and it cuts the governmental redtape so that it would be practical to receive anything that is offered that is needed.

Mr. BURKE. Thank you.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions?

Are there any other questions of either of these two witnesses?

If not, we are very much obliged to you, gentlemen.

We appreciate your attendance.

May I go off the record?

(Discussion was had outside the record.)

The CHAIRMAN. Back on the record.

We will now go into executive session.

We are very much obliged to you gentlemen for your contribution and we appreciate your attendance.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the committee retired into executive session, and the reporter was excused.)



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY  
Public Law 90-398  
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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 2837

Nov. 27, 1967	Rep. Taylor introduced H. R. 14157 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Jan. 18, 1968	Sen. Jordan, N. C., introduced S. 2837 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
May 14, 1968	Senate subcommittee approved S. 2837 for full committee consideration.
May 15, 1968	Senate committee voted to report S. 2837 without amendment.
May 16, 1968	Senate committee reported S. 2837 without amendment. S. Rept. 1129. Print of bill and report.
May 17, 1968	Senate passed S. 2837 without amendment.
May 20, 1968	S. 2837 was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 5, 1968	House committee voted to report S. 2837 in lieu of H. R. 14157.
June 6, 1968	House committee reported S. 2837 without amendment. H. Rept. 1530. Print of bill and report.
July 1, 1968	House passed S. 2837 under suspension of rules.
July 12, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-398.

Hearings: House Agriculture Committee  
Miscellaneous-Serial WW



## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-398

ESTABLISHING CRADLE OF FORESTRY IN AMERICA. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and administer the Cradle of Forestry in America as a part of the Pisgah National Forest, N. C. Authorizes the Secretary to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the area and to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this act.









90<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 14157

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 27, 1967

Mr. TAYLOR introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That in order to preserve, develop, and make available to  
4   this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and  
5   forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate,  
6   and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management  
7   of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained  
8   yield and the development and progress of management of  
9   forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is  
10 hereby authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in

1 America in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. As  
2 soon as possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of  
3 Agriculture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in  
4 the Federal Register together with a map showing the boun-  
5 daries which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle  
6 of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall be  
7 on file and available for public inspection in the office of the  
8 Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

9       SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry  
10 in America shall be administered, protected, and developed  
11 within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the  
12 Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules,  
13 and regulations applicable to National Forests in such man-  
14 ner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of  
15 this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal  
16 of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or  
17 is compatible with and does not significantly impair the pur-  
18 poses for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is  
19 established.

20       SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby author-  
21 ized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public  
22 and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the  
23 development, administration, and operation of the Cradle of  
24 Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is author-  
25 ized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further  
26 the purposes of this Act.



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# A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. TAYLOR

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---

NOVEMBER 27, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







90TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 2837

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18, 1968

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. ERVIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

---

## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
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3      That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to  
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5      forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate,  
6      and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management  
7      of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained  
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9      forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is here-

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# A BILL

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To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina and Mr.  
ERVIN

---

JANUARY 18, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry





May 14, 1968

SENATE

10. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H. R. 15190, to extend to Dec. 1, 1970, the time in which a commission must complete its study and make its recommendations to determine a site for the construction of a sea-level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and increase the amount authorized for the study from \$17.5 to \$24 million. p. S5549
11. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved for full committee consideration without amendment S. 3115, ~~authorizing establishment of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla., and S. 2837, authorizing establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, N. C.~~  
~~p. D430~~
12. WATERSHEDS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments S. 2276, permitting Secretary of Agriculture to contract for works of improvement under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, upon request of local organizations. p. D430
13. CONSERVATION. The "Daily Digest" states a subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee postponed action on S. 1423, authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to enter into 10-year cost-sharing agreements with landowners for the use of lands and for soil and water conservation. p. D430  
Sen. Hart was added as a cosponsor of S. 3126, to regulate surface and strip mining. p. S5467  
Sen. Mansfield inserted Sen. Morse's statement recognizing Albert J. Webber, Oregon's State Conservationist, awarded the USDA Superior Service Award "for dynamic leadership and initiative." p. S5495
14. SHIPPING. Received from Commerce a proposed bill "to amend the last sentence of section 201(b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936"; to Commerce Committee. p. S5465
15. CCC. Received a GAO report on an opportunity to reduce costs by accelerating the disposal of unneeded CCC storage structures. p. S5465
16. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. Received from GAO a compilation of findings and recommendations for improving government operations. p. S5465
17. IDA. Sen. Sparkman announced that the Foreign Relations Committee has scheduled a public hearing on S. 3378, a bill to authorize an appropriation of \$480,000,000 for the U. S. contribution to the International Development Association, on Tues., May 21. p. S5468
18. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Sen. Tower urged support of S. 3218, "to improve the balance of payments and foster the long term commercial interest of the United States" by broadening the scope of Government financing of exports. p. S5471



Sen. Hart inserted an article about a U. S. business firm that "has done very well by the United States and our balance-of-payments problem." p. S5475

19. HOUSING. Sen. Percy inserted an article which "proposes a new program...in housing, to enable lower income families to become owners of their own condominium apartment units." pp. S5481-95
20. TAXATION. Sen. Mansfield inserted an editorial, "Why a Tax Increase Is Now Imperative." pp. S5514-5
21. FOOD STAMP. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., discussed his bill to place the food stamp program on a legislative base which will permit it "to more effectively contribute to the elimination of hunger in this country." pp. S5505-6

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

22. POVERTY. Sen. Tower inserted an article critical of the poverty program. pp. E4165-6  
Rep. Rumsfeld inserted a statement critical of a number of the basic premises on which antipoverty efforts have been based. pp. E4221-4  
Rep. Evins, Tenn., announced that the House Small Business Administration will begin hearings May 20 on the antipoverty loan program. pp. E4230-1
23. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley stated that farmers are caught in a "vicious cost-price squeeze", and inserted an article, "Farmers, Consumers Beat Sad Tune." p. E4182  
Rep. Findley inserted a letter from the president of the Ill. Agricultural Ass'n opposing a one-year extension of the Agricultural Act of 1965. pp. E4192-3
24. INFORMATION. Rep. Rumsfeld inserted the text of a paper: "The Federal Data Center: Proposals and Reactions." pp. E4210-4
25. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cohelan expressed his support for legislation to benefit migrant agricultural workers and inserted an article, "Migrant Labor Fights for Freedom." p. E4216
26. FOOD FOR PEACE. Rep. Nelsen urged support for continuing the food-for-peace program, "recognizing its many contributions to people at home and abroad." pp. E4217-8

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

27. HUNGER. H. R. 17250 by Rep. Bell and H. R. 17264 by Rep. Collier and others, to establish a Commission on Hunger; to Education and Labor Committee.
28. TAXATION. H. R. 17255 by Rep. Hamilton, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that farming losses incurred by persons who are not bona fide farmers may not be used to offset nonfarm income; to Ways and Means Committee. Remarks of author pp. E4172-3





*Senate*

*May 15, 1968*

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11. HEW. Both Houses received the annual report of HEW for fiscal 1967. pp. H3867, S5619
12. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received from Transportation a proposed bill to authorize the payment of expenses of preparing and transporting to his home or place of interment the remains of a Federal employee who dies while performing official duties in Alaska or Hawaii; to Government Operations Committees. pp. S5619, H3867
13. COUNTY COMMITTEES. The committee report on S. 1028, to extend certain benefits to former employees of county committees, contains the following:

"The purpose of this legislation is to facilitate the hiring of qualified personnel in positions in the Department of Agriculture by removing certain impediments to the recruitment of experienced county committee employees of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)."

"Enactment of S. 1028 will provide for desirable changes in the conditions under which ASCS personnel may enter into Federal employment with the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"(1) The Department of Agriculture will be enabled to place the employee in a civil service position at a salary step which is comparable to, but does not exceed, his prior county salary rate.

"(2) The employee's annual and sick leave will be transferred to the new position in the Department of Agriculture.

"(3) The employee's former county committee employment service will be creditable for leave earning purposes and reduction-in-force purposes in the new position in the Department of Agriculture."
14. CREDIT UNIONS. The committee report on H. R. 14907, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act, states that the amended version of the bill would: (1) extend the maturity of loans made on a secured basis from 5 to 10 years, (2) permit credit unions to make investments into State-chartered central credit unions, (3) enable Federal credit unions to purchase from any liquidating credit union notes of that credit union even though the member whose note was being sold would not become a member of the purchasing credit union, (4) provide that credit unions may facilitate members' purchases of health and accident insurance on credit union loans and include the cost of this insurance in the loan repayment schedule with no fee charged for this activity, (5) allow the board to delegate the borrowing authority to the executive committee, (6) increase the unsecured loan limit to 2½% of unimpaired capital and surplus, (7) provide for two additional audits plus the annual examination, and (8) make it clear that only a majority vote of the board is necessary for removal of a member of the supervisory committee.

SENATE

15. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported an original bill S. 3497, to assist in the provision of housing for low- and moderate-income families and to extend and amend laws relating to housing and urban development (S. Rept. 1123). p. S5619



16. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 1268, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1968 for highways and certain claims, was ordered to lie on the table. p. S5570
17. ~~FOOD STAMPS; FORESTRY; COMMODITY EXCHANGES; LOANS; WATERSHEDS.~~ The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment ~~S. 3068, authorizing \$245 million for the Food Stamp Act for fiscal year 1969; S. 2837, authorizing establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, N.C.; S. 3143, making frozen concentrated orange juice subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; S. J. Res. 168, authorizing temporary emergency funds for the Farmers Home Administration; and H. R. 15822, authorizing establishment of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla.; and with amendment S. 2276, permitting Secretary of Agriculture to contract for works of improvement under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act upon request of local organizations.~~ pp. D435-6
18. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "announced that it had agreed to act this year on the extension of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-321), and that it plans to hold hearings on a bill, to be introduced by Senator Ellender, embodying amendments to this act proposed during recent hearings." p. D436
19. POVERTY; BUILDINGS. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted an SCLC statement that participants in the Poor People's Campaign might "hang around" this Department. p. S5498 (May 14)
20. FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION. Sen. Scott was added as a cosponsor of S. 3165, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act to provide for loans to public bodies which, upon sale by the Farmers Home Administration, shall bear taxable interest. p. S5621
21. ARTS AND HUMANITIES. Sen. Pell commended President Johnson's interest in arts and humanities and inserted the President's remarks at the dedication of the Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Arts. pp. S5629-30
22. AWARDS; FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ellender commended the "Department's growth and increased responsibility" and inserted his speech made at the USDA Honor Awards Ceremony May 14. pp. S5636-7
23. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf quoted a welfare administrator who wrote, "Utility charges...is an area where poor people suffer the most," and inserted an article from Electrical World. pp. S5649-51
24. HORSES. Sen. Hansen inserted material regarding the problems arising over the fate of the wild horse herd in the Pryor Mountain area of Wyo. and Mont. pp. S5652-3







Senate

May 16, 1968

- 3 -

10. REDWOOD PARK. Rep. Don H. Clausen criticized proposals in the Redwood Park proposed legislation "which would take tens of thousands of acres of private timber-growing lands" and spoke in support of his bill which would create a Redwood National Park and Seashore and would not "create economic devastation." pp. H3896-7
11. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Natcher congratulated the REA on its 33rd anniversary for "bringing to light the vital importance of farm efficiency and rural development." p. H3899
12. HOUSING. Rep. Patman inserted a Washington Post article in recognition of Rep. Sullivan's sponsorship of the rehabilitation housing program. pp. H3920-1
13. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Rees inserted Rep. Ashley's testimony in which he discussed the "problems arising from our international trade agreements and how these problems relate to the current imbalance of payments." pp. H3918-19
14. LEGISLATIVE RECORD. Rep. Stratton inserted a summary of the "accomplishments of the first session of this 90th Congress." pp. H3922-3
15. FOREIGN SERVICE. Received from State a proposed bill "to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946; to Foreign Affairs Committee. p. H3924
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following program for next week: Mon., Consent Calendar and under suspension Farm Credit Adm. amendments, and assaults on postal employees. Tues., Interior appropriations. Wed. and the balance of the week, grain standards; emergency credit revolving fund; and Land and Water Conservation Fund Act amendment. pp. H3892-3
17. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 20. p. H3924

SENATE

18. ~~WATERSHEDS; FORESTRY; LOANS; COMMODITY EXCHANGES; FOOD STAMPS.~~ The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2837, to authorize this Department to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, N. C. (S. Rept. 1129) S. 3068, to authorize appropriation of \$245 million under the Food Stamp Act for the fiscal year 1969 (S. Rept. 1130); S. 3143, to make frozen concentrated orange juice subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (S. Rept. 1128); S. J. Res. 168, to authorize the temporary funding of the emergency credit revolving fund (S. Rept. 1127); H. R. 15822, to authorize this Department to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. (S. Rept. 1126); H. R. 15364, to provide for increased U. S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank (S. Rept. 1131); and with amendment S. 2276, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit this Department to contract for

the construction of works of improvement upon request of local organizations (S. Rept. 1125). p. S5712

in both Houses

19. ARTS AND HUMANITIES. Conferees were appointed/on H. R. 11308, to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965. pp. S5771, H3892
20. MINK IMPORTS. Sen. Javits urged review of the Tariff Commission's report on mink fur skins in view of conflicting points of view with respect to the state of economic health of the domestic mink producers. pp. S5705-6
21. COMMUNICATION. Sen. Allot expressed concern with the planning and coordination of communications equipment capabilities in the event of civil disorders during the march on Washington. pp. S5710-12
22. HEALTH; SAFETY. Sen. Javits inserted his amendment to S. 2864, the occupational health and safety bill, to provide for establishment of a broadly based Commission to make a comprehensive study and evaluation of our workmen's compensation laws. pp. S5722-28
23. AGING. Sen. Williams, N.J., inserted an article describing "the increasing difficulties faced by Americans who are trying to provide adequately for retirement." pp. S5729-30
24. AWARD. Sen. Byrd, Va., recognized Tom F. McGourin, Va. soil conservationist who received a Superior Service Award from the Department. p. S5731
25. CROP INSURANCE. Sen. Burdick commended the "importance to the rural economy of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation" which is illustrated in N. Dak. pp. S5731-2
26. COOPERATIVES. Sen. Hart commended the recognition received by forestry cooperatives from FS and FCS administrators. p. S5733
27. EXPORTS. Sen. Smathers inserted articles reporting the highlights of the New Jersey-New York testimony before the Select Committee on Small Business on export expansion for regional industries, small business, and the balance of payments. pp. S5759-61  
Sen. Williams, N.J., inserted Sen. Morse's statement on the export trade expansion hearings. p. S5761
28. CREDIT UNIONS. Sen. Percy inserted a speech before CUNA International, Inc. challenging the members to make credit available to the poor. pp. S5762-4

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

29. RESEARCH. Rep. Karth inserted Rep. Miller's speech to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, "A Parliamentarian's View of Science and Technology." pp. E4303-6

## CRADLE OF FORESTRY IN AMERICA

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MAY 16 (legislative day, MAY 14), 1968.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 2837]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to which was referred the bill (S. 2837) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

This bill provides for establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, to be administered under national forest laws and regulations so as to promote knowledge about forestry education and forest land management. Cooperation with, and receipt of contributions from, public and private sources is authorized. The boundaries would be shown on a map published in the Federal Register and would be the same as those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967. The area consists of about 6,800 acres around the site of the Biltmore Forest School, the first technical forestry school in America.

The Department estimates that the cost of planning and development will be about \$10.5 million. Operating costs will probably build up to about \$400,000 per year.



## DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D.C., April 8, 1968.*

Hon. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of January 19, 1968, here is our report on S. 2837, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

We recommend enactment of this bill.

S. 2837 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. The boundaries of the area would be those shown on a map entitled, "Cradle of Forestry in America," dated April 12, 1967, and on file in the office of the Chief of Forest Service.

The purpose of this legislation is to preserve, develop, and make available to the public, now and in the future, the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America. It would also serve to stimulate interest and knowledge in multiple-use sustained yield management of our forest lands and in the development and progress of forest land management in America.

The Cradle of Forestry in America would be within and a part of the Pisgah National Forest. The Secretary would administer, protect, and develop it in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests in the manner he decides will best achieve the purposes of this bill and for which the Cradle of Forestry in America would be established.

S. 2837 further authorizes the Secretary, in developing and operating the Cradle of Forestry in America, to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals. He would be authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of the bill.

The Cradle of Forestry in America would afford an excellent opportunity to interpret for the public the history and significance of the birth and early growth of forestry in America. An area of some 6,800 acres around the site of the Biltmore Forest School, the first technical forestry school in America, can be used to illustrate the evolution and technique of multiple-use forest land management.

The location of the Cradle of Forestry in America is north of Brevard and 25 miles southwest of Asheville, N.C. It is within the Pisgah Ranger District of the Pisgah National Forest. The setting is a mountain valley known as the "Pink Beds," famous for its annual display of mountain laurel and other native flora. The Blue Ridge Parkway passes along the ridge to the north of the area.

The project has caught the attention of many individuals and private interests. They have expressed a desire to cooperate in its development because they see an unusual opportunity in this approach to advance the cause of conservation. The Cradle of Forestry will attract visitors from all over the Nation. By its development and management, the people can view, in the area where forestry education began in this country, the growth of forest land management in America. The project can show how foresters of former generations

lived, studies, and worked in gaining their forestry education. It can couple past events with present-day multiple-use forest management, creating an awareness of, and stimulating an interest in, sound principles of forest conservation.

We believe the proposed establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America would afford a practical way for private interests to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the administration of this national forest area for the purposes of the project. It would provide a desirable means of attracting, coordinating, and directing private gifts, donations, and other assistance to enhance the educational, historical, and esthetic values of this important component of our natural resource heritage.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,  
*Acting Secretary.*

○



Calendar No. 1112

90TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**S. 2837**

[Report No. 1129]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18, 1968

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. ERVIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 16 (legislative day, MAY 14), 1968

Reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, without amendment

---

**A BILL**

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

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6       and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management  
7       of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained  
8       yield and the development and progress of management of  
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4 culture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the  
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14 and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner  
15 as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of  
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17 of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or  
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21 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby author-  
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4 the purposes of this Act.

[Report No. 1129]

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# A BILL

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To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

---

By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina and Mr.  
ERVIN

---

JANUARY 18, 1968

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 16 (legislative day, MAY 14), 1968

Reported without amendment





# **INDEX** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 20, 1968  
For actions of May 17, 1968

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed food stamp bill. Senate passed bill to establish Cradle of Forestry. Senate passed bill to establish Kerr Memorial Arboretum.

### SENATE

1. **FOOD STAMPS.** Passed without amendment S. 3068, to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 so as to increase the authorization for fiscal year 1969 from \$225,000,000 to \$245,000,000. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following excerpt from the committee report was inserted:



"This bill is needed to permit orderly growth of the program. In December 1967 the number of areas designated under the program totaled 1,239. By June 30, 1968, total participation in these areas is expected to be about 2,750,000 persons, which will take the full \$225 million authorized for fiscal 1969, leaving no room for expansion.

"In order to assure proper administration of the food stamp program the committee recommends that the Department make clear to dealers and food stamp recipients, through written statements furnished to them, store display signs, and otherwise, the purposes for which food stamps may be used and the penalties for misuse of stamps, or other violations of the act." p. S5776

2. KERR MEMORIAL. Passed without amendment H. R. 15822, to authorize this Department to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest, Okla. This bill will now be sent to the President. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following excerpt from the committee report was inserted:

"This bill provides for establishment of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma, to be administered under national forest laws and regulations so as to promote learning about nature and forest land management. Cooperation with, and receipt of contributions from, public and private sources is authorized. The boundaries would be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, published in the Federal Register, and shown on a map in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service." p. S5775

3. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 2837, to authorize this Department to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, N. C. At the request of Sen. Mansfield the following excerpt from the committee report was inserted:

"This bill provides for establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, to be administered under national forest laws and regulations so as to promote knowledge about forestry education and forest land management. Cooperation with, and receipt of contributions from, public and private sources is authorized...The area consists of about 6,800 acres around the site of the Biltmore Forest School, the first technical forestry school in America." pp. S5775-6

4. ORANGE JUICE. Passed without amendment S. 3143, to make frozen concentrated orange juice subject to the Commodity Exchange Act. p. S5775

5. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 15004, to further amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, to extend the expiration date of certain authorities thereunder (S. Rept. 1134). p. S5779

6. WATERSHEDS. Passed over S. 2276, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for the construction of works of improvement upon request of local organizations. p. S5775



ated construction of this facility. It, therefore, established the New Jersey Highway Authority, which was authorized to complete the Garden State Parkway by the sale of revenue bonds financed by tolls imposed upon the users.

At the present time the toll-free sections of highway which make up the original 20 miles carry heavy traffic composed both of local and through travelers. The current inadequacy of the present stretches has created certain safety and convenience problems which can be solved through the reconstruction of these sections and the imposition of tolls to pay for such improvements, while at the same time constructing parallel toll-free facilities to serve local traffic.

The committee conducted a hearing on S. 1558 at which time the Department of Transportation of the State of New Jersey, the New Jersey Highway Authority, and the U.S. Department of Transportation testified in favor of the enactment of this legislation. During the course of the hearing, testimony was received from a representative of one of the communities involved regarding the necessity for the provision of alternate toll-free facilities for local service.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

The legislation would authorize the State of New Jersey to repay to the Treasurer of the United States for deposit in the highway trust fund, funds equivalent to the amounts received by the State of New Jersey for construction of the enumerated sections of highway as Federal-aid highways. The amount so repaid will be credited to the account of the State of New Jersey and will be used in the construction of other Federal-aid highways.

The committee, in reporting S. 1558, recommends the amendment of the bill to require the construction of toll-free highway facilities in the vicinity of the enumerated sections as may be necessary to adequately serve local traffic. Facilities will be constructed pursuant to an agreement between the New Jersey Highway Authority and the State of New Jersey acting through its State House Commission. This commission is a bipartisan group of elected officials headed by the Governor and who will most certainly be in a position to adequately protect the local interests while insuring that the needs of the State are properly met.

Upon construction of the toll-free facilities and repayment of the Federal-aid funds expended in connection with the construction of sections of the Garden State Parkway enumerated in the bill, the New Jersey Highway Authority will be able to impose tolls on the heretofore free sections of highway.

Legislation of this type has been considered and passed by the Congress on other occasions. The most recent two examples were: (1) The authorized repurchase by the State of Connecticut of mileage constructed with Federal aid pursuant to provisions of section 22(a), Public Law 350, 83d Congress and (2) a similar repurchase by the States of Maryland and Delaware pursuant to section 6(a) of Public Law 86-657.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2276) to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for the construction of works of improvement upon request of local organizations was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### ROBERT S. KERR MEMORIAL ARBORETUM

The bill (H.R. 15822) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1126), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill provides for establishment of the Robert S. Kerr Memorial Arboretum and Nature Center in the Ouachita National Forest in Oklahoma, to be administered under national forest laws and regulations so as to promote learning about nature and forest land management. Cooperation with, and receipt of contributions from, public and private sources is authorized. The boundaries would be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, published in the Federal Register, and shown on a map in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service. The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment, and advises that the center would consist of about 350 acres on the Talimena Scenic Drive containing numerous game and song birds. Total annual visits to the area are expected to exceed 400,000 by 1976. The Department estimates that the total cost of planning and development over a 3-year period will be about \$1.5 million. Operating costs will probably build up to about \$150,000 per year.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S.J. Res. 168) to authorize the temporary funding of the emergency fund was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Mr. President. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### FROZEN CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE

The bill (S. 3143) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to make frozen concentrated orange juice subject to the provisions of such act was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the third sentence of section 2(a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2), is amended by striking out "and livestock products" and inserting in lieu thereof "livestock products, and frozen concentrated orange juice".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1128), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would amend the Commodity Exchange Act to add frozen concentrated orange

juice to the list of commodities subject to regulation under that act. The effect of the bill is further explained in the attached report from the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of the bill.

#### CRADLE OF FORESTRY

The bill (S. 2837) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate, and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield and the development and progress of management of forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. As soon as possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the Federal Register together with a map showing the boundaries which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry in America shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or is compatible with and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is established.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle of Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1129), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill provides for establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, to be administered under national forest laws and regulations so as to promote knowledge about forestry education and forest land management. Cooperation with, and receipt of contributions from, public and private sources is authorized. The boundaries would be shown on a map published in the Federal



Register and would be the same as those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967. The area consists of about 6,800 acres around the site of the Biltmore Forest School, the first technical forestry school in America.

The Department estimates that the cost of planning and development will be about \$10.5 million. Operating costs will probably build up to about \$400,000 per year.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964

The bill (S. 3068) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first sentence of subsection (a) of section 16 of the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, is amended by deleting the phrase "not in excess of \$255,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969;" and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "not in excess of \$245,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969;".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1130), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill is needed to permit orderly growth of the program. In December 1967 the number of areas designated under the program totaled 1,239. By June 30, 1968, total participation in these areas is expected to be about 2,750,000 persons, which will take the full \$225 million authorized for fiscal 1969, leaving no room for expansion.

In order to assure proper administration of the food stamp program the committee recommends that the Department make clear to dealers and food stamp recipients, through written statements furnished to them, store display signs, and otherwise, the purposes for which food stamps may be used and the penalties for misuse of stamps, or other violations of the act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that concludes the call of the calendar.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR MANSFIELD AT ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a speech I delivered at St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y., on May 15, 1968, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### A TIME OF TROUBLE

(Remarks of Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Democrat, of Montana, at St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y., May 15, 1968)

These are difficult times in which to meet with a student body. There is still Viet Nam. There is still the volcanic condition of the nation's cities. The questions on your minds, I know, are many. The answers, I regret to say, are few. I cannot tell you what I do not know.

I can tell you that we have come to a point of deep trouble in this nation. We have come to it for many reasons. Most of all, we have come to it because we have indulged for a long time in the luxury of ignoring or tint-

ing the nation's problems. For too long, we have downgraded their immensity and their intensity.

It is a measure of our plight at home that we tend to drift with our difficulties rather than confront them. We drift until an assassination or some such abomination shocks us into the recollection that they are still there. It is a measure of our plight abroad that it has taken three years and many thousands of lives from the President's first call for a negotiated end to the war in Viet Nam to the first uncertain touching of the antennas of the negotiators in Paris.

We are in a time of trouble. Yet it does have the virtue that it may be convertible into a time of awakening. Let me consider with you, therefore, some of the sources of the difficulties which confront us both within the nation and in our relations with the rest of the world.

In recent weeks, as you know, many of the nation's cities have erupted in showers of violence. Some of us reside in these cities. Some of us have our homes in quiet places a few miles away or many hundreds of miles away. Yet, can any of us be truly isolated from the violence of the cities? Can we be insulated from these immense social heavings? Can we be impervious to tremors which shake the ideals and institutional foundations of the American experience in freedom?

To say the least, it is alien to witness, within our borders, displays of massive disorder. It is disturbing to live in the eerie stillness of curfews which are enforced by federal troops. It is awesome to contemplate the possibilities of more violence patterned after that which occurred in mid-1967 and then, once more, a few weeks ago.

If outbreaks occur again, let there be no doubt that they will be suppressed; that is inevitable. Responsible government must act to ensure the security of persons and property. In any given situation, it is possible to quarrel with how the domestic tranquility is maintained. In any given situation, it is possible to find fault with the use of the police power; some may say excessive and others inadequate. In the end, however, there can be little debate that it is counter-violence which will be invoked in the face of violence.

Whatever view is taken of the recent outbreaks, one message which they conveyed was clear. It tells us, in terms which cannot be put aside, that there are highly combustible substances gathered in our society. These substances, to be sure, are compounds of racial inequities, frustrations, and arrogances. They also include, however, the inadequacy of a whole range of public services. They also contain the problems of concentrated poverty with its retinue of human disabilities and brooding discontents.

This is the stuff of urban violence.

At the moment, the racial factor may concern us most deeply. Racial tensions, however, are but one manifestation of the social combustibility in this nation. The fact is that a high level of violence has been endemic since the beginning and in recent years it has been on the rampage.

It would, perhaps, be a path of least resistance for me, and the Montanans whom I represent in the Senate of the United States, to turn our backs on the crisis of the great cities. Montana is a spacious and beautiful place with a scant and scattered population. Many of the problems which assume huge proportions elsewhere affect Montana hardly at all. In Montana there is plenty of room. The water is pure. So is the air. Our largest city has a total population of 55,000 a fraction of the slum populations of some of the great metropolitan centers. Yet, we are one nation and Montana is part of it. If cities in other states of the Union lose their habitability, the nation loses, and Montana loses with them.

The problems of the urban areas arise

from developments of many years. Most significant, perhaps, have been the vast migrations to these centers in response to an evolving economic technology and a great growth in the population. The process of human concentration, at first, attracted little notice. For a long time it aroused little concern. Now, we find three-quarters of the nation's people in the cities and adjacent suburbia.

If these areas are already caught up in a maze of problems, it is not hard to imagine what the situation could be like by the year 2000. During the next three decades, the nation's population count is expected to rise from its present 200 million level to 350 million.

The shape of the cities of the next century is still only dimly seen. What is already only too painfully visible, however, are the imperatives for the survival of the cities in the final years of the 20th century. There is, today, a plethora of urgent needs. To cite but a few, there is a need for jobs and a need for manpower training and development. There is a need for public health, housing, and recreation. There is a need for sufficient means of transportation. There is need for fully complemented, proficient, and professional police, fire, and other protection departments of government. There is a need for educational systems which are enlightened and excellent. There is a need for an assured supply of clean water and air.

Relentless effort is going to be required to meet these complex and ever-growing needs. It will take imagination, skill, and labor. It will take a dedicated leadership and the combined effort of existing institutions and others which have yet to be devised. Money alone will not supply the answer. But make no mistake, it is going to take money—a great deal of money—to cope with the problems of urban habitability.

The responsibility for the cities cannot rest on government alone—much less on the federal government alone. Nonetheless, the role of government cannot be minimized. Responsible government must be responsive to the concerns and requirements of all of its citizens. It must care about the nation's safety and its health. It must care about the youth of the nation and the old. It must care about the jobless, the ill-housed, the poverty-stricken—all those too powerless to help themselves. And it must concern itself, too, with those too powerful. In the final analysis, government must care about the content and caliber of the total environment in which the life of the nation is lived.

Within that framework, the role of the federal government is, of necessity, a substantial one. It can be a source of inspiration, leadership, and direction. It can be a source of action—planned, balanced, and well-knit. It can be a channel of resources of a scope sufficient to have a constructive and durable impact on the localities.

During the Administration of President John F. Kennedy, it began to be realized that the federal government would have to assume a significant role in solving the multiplying problems of the cities. During the present Administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, these beginnings have been augmented. Together, the Administration and the Congress have formulated a number of programs and plans directed specifically towards the transformation of city life. There come to mind, for example, the establishment of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, of Transportation, the Model Cities Program, Rent Supplements, and the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act.

Innumerable measures which can bring to bear a constructive impact—direct or indirect—on the urban areas have been approved by Congress in recent years. The package is not perfect but it is a good beginning. As a member of the Senate, I say this, un-







90TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# S. 2837

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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## AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to  
4       this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and  
5       forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate,  
6       and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management  
7       of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained  
8       yield and the development and progress of management of  
9       forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is here-  
10      by authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America

1 in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. As soon as  
2 possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agri-  
3 culture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the  
4 Federal Register together with a map showing the boundaries  
5 which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of  
6 Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall be  
7 on file and available for public inspection in the office of the  
8 Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

9       SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry  
10 in America shall be administered, protected, and developed  
11 within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the  
12 Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules,  
13 and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner  
14 as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of  
15 this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal  
16 of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or  
17 is compatible with and does not significantly impair the  
18 purposes for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is  
19 established.

20       SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby author-  
21 ized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public  
22 and private agencies and organizations and individuals in

1 the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle  
2 of Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is au-  
3 thorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further  
4 the purposes of this Act.

Passed the Senate May 17, 1968.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

*Secretary.*

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## AN ACT

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To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

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May 20, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 6, 1968  
For actions of June 5, 1968  
90th-2nd; No. 96

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report potato marketing, Cradle of Forestry, and watershed construction bills. Senate subcommittee approved International Grains Arrangement.

## HOUSE

1. POTATOES; FORESTRY; WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15030, amended, the potato research and promotion bill; S. 2837 in lieu of H. R. 14157, to establish the Cradle of Forestry; and S. 2276, to permit contracts for works of improvement in watershed projects.  
p. D518

2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5117, amended, the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Tex.; and S. 1251, to make certain reclamation project expenses nonreimbursable. p. D518
3. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for full committee action H. R. 13844, to grant time off to Federal employees to arrange funerals of their children lost in hostile military action; H. R. 16558, to promote the effective use of the Civil Service Commission revolving fund; and H. R. 10912, retirement financing and increased benefits. p. D518
4. PEACE CORPS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 15087, to authorize the further amendment of the Peace Corps Act (H. Rept. 1519). p. H4582
5. BUILDINGS; PROPERTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 16981, to limit the use for demonstration purposes of any federally owned property in D. C., requiring the posting of bond. p. H4582
6. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight, Fri., June 7, to file a privileged report on the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1968. p. H4545
7. ARTS AND HUMANITIES. Agreed, 194-166, to the conference report on H. R. 11308, to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 to authorize funding through fiscal year 1970, and make certain other changes of a technical nature. Under the conference report, the aggregate of funds appropriated to match private gifts for these next 2 fiscal years cannot exceed \$13.5 million. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H4546-50

#### SENATE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states the Appropriations Committee, "in executive session, marked up and ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 16489, fiscal 1969 appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies. As approved by the committee the bill would provide a total of \$8,158,877,000, an increase of \$3,253,000 over the House-passed figure of \$8,155,624,000.  
"Prior to this action, subcommittee approved this bill for full committee consideration." p. D516
9. GRAINS. A subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee approved for full committee consideration the proposed International Grains Arrangement (Ex. L, 90th Cong., second sess.). p. D516







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 7, 1968  
For actions of June 6, 1968  
90th-2nd; No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to establish Cradle of Forestry. Senate committee voted to report International Grains Arrangement. Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed farm bill. Sen. Jackson introduced and discussed wilderness bills. Rep. Byrnes, Wisc., introduced and discussed cheese import bill. Rep. Sullivan and others introduced and Rep. Sullivan discussed food stamp bills.

## HOUSE

1. **FORESTRY.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2837, to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina (H. Rept. 1530). p. H4674
2. **FARM INCOME.** Rep. Langen called attention to a typographical error in his insertion of June 4 and inserted a corrected statement, "New Statistics Show Farmer Sinking Further Into Economic Quicksand." p. H4615

3. PERSONNEL. Rep. Daniels set forth the purpose of his bill to provide in full for the permanent financing of the Civil Service Retirement System. p. H4658
4. TAXATION; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Quillen called on the House "to eliminate all foreign aid funds for the next fiscal year as a beginning step to cut expenses immediately in an effort to save the American taxpayers' much-needed dollars." pp. H4665-6  
Rep. Patman inserted a telegram from the executive committee of CUNA International, representing "more than 19 million credit union members," endorsing the "10% surtax and budget limitation bill." p. H4667  
Rep. Ashbrook stated the Government is "overspending not undertaxing," and inserted tables on budget statistics. pp. H4670-2
5. CREDIT UNIONS. Rep. Patman commended credit unions as helping hands in poverty areas. p. H4666
6. CONSUMER CREDIT. Rep. Patman inserted a newspaper column devoted to the recently passed truth-in-lending legislation. pp. H4666-7
7. DEFICITS. Rep. Dorn stated "inaction has generated abnormally high interest rates, and reduced the competitiveness of American products, making our payments deficit all the more critical," and inserted a banker's speech, "Financial Markets in a Troubled World." pp. H4668-70
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following program for the week of June 10: Mon., the Glendale, Ariz., land conveyance bill; on Tues., the second supplemental appropriation bill; on Wed. and the balance of the week, the Export-Import Bank extension bill, the poultry inspection bill, the Peace Corps Act amendments, the bill to limit use of federally owned property in D. C. for demonstration purposes, and the county committee employees' fringe benefits bill. p. H4656
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 10. p. H4674

SENATE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 77-C, with amendments, H. R. 16489, the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill, 1969 (pp. S6837-47). The Appropriations Committee had reported the bill earlier with amendments (S. Rept. 1165) (p. S6856). House and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. S6846, H4627).  
At the request of Sen. Pastore H. J. Res. 1268, to make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1968 for highways and certain claims, was ordered referred to the Appropriations Committee. p. S6837
11. CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported, without amendment, H. R. 16674, to enable Federal intermediate credit banks and production credit associations to obtain additional capital funds from non-government sources (S. Rept. 1166). p. S6857

## ESTABLISHING CRADLE OF FORESTRY IN AMERICA IN THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH CAROLINA

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JUNE 6, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany S. 2837]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2837) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this legislation is to preserve, develop, and make available to the public the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America. It would serve to stimulate interest and understanding of the management of our forest lands.

The Cradle of Forestry in America would be within and a part of the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. The Secretary would administer it under national forest laws and regulations in a manner to best demonstrate forest land management and promote forestry education. The boundaries would be shown on a map published in the Federal Register and would be the same as those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967. The area consists of some 6,800 acres around the site of Biltmore Forest School, the first technical forestry school in America.

#### NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America would afford a practical way for private interests to cooperate in the administration of this national forest area for public purposes. The project has gener-



ated widespread interest among individuals and concerns. They realize that an unusual opportunity exists to advance the cause of conservation and sound forest management. The bill authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further its purposes. No authority presently permits him to accept and administer donations for specified purposes.

#### HEARINGS

The Committee on Agriculture held hearings on April 30, 1968, on H.R. 14157 by Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, a companion bill to S. 2837.

#### COST

The Department estimates the cost of planning and development will be about \$10.5 million. Operating costs will probably build up to about \$400,000 per year. It is anticipated that these expenses shall to some extent be defrayed by private gifts and other assistance, the remainder to be paid from regular Forest Service appropriations.

#### DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

Following is a copy of a letter addressed to Senator Allen J. Ellender, recommending enactment of S. 2837.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D.C., April 8, 1968.*

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,*  
*U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of January 19, 1968, here is our report on S. 2837, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

We recommend enactment of this bill.

S. 2837 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. The boundaries of the area would be those shown on a map entitled, "Cradle of Forestry in America," dated April 12, 1967, and on file in the office of the Chief of Forest Service.

The purpose of this legislation is to preserve, develop, and make available to the public, now and in the future, the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America. It would also serve to stimulate interest and knowledge in multiple-use sustained yield management of our forest lands and in the development and progress of forest land management in America.

The Cradle of Forestry in America would be within and a part of the Pisgah National Forest. The Secretary would administer, protect, and develop it in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests in the manner he decides will best achieve the purposes of this bill and for which the Cradle of Forestry in America would be established.

S. 2837 further authorizes the Secretary, in developing and operating the Cradle of Forestry in America, to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations, and

individuals. He would be authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of the bill.

The Cradle of Forestry in America would afford an excellent opportunity to interpret for the public the history and significance of the birth and early growth of forestry in America. An area of some 6,800 acres around the site of the Biltmore Forest School, the first technical forestry school in America, can be used to illustrate the evolution and technique of multiple-use forest land management.

The location of the Cradle of Forestry in America is north of Brevard and 25 miles southwest of Asheville, N.C. It is within the Pisgah Ranger District of the Pisgah National Forest. The setting is a mountain valley known as the "Pink Beds," famous for its annual display of mountain laurel and other native flora. The Blue Ridge Parkway passes along the ridge to the north of the area.

The project has caught the attention of many individuals and private interests. They have expressed a desire to cooperate in its development because they see an unusual opportunity in this approach to advance the cause of conservation. The Cradle of Forestry will attract visitors from all over the Nation. By its development and management, the people can view, in the area where forestry education began in this country, the growth of forest land management in America. The project can show how foresters of former generations lived, studied, and worked in gaining their forestry education. It can couple past events with present-day multiple-use forest management, creating an awareness of, and stimulating an interest in, sound principles of forest conservation.

We believe the proposed establishment of the Cradle of Forestry in America would afford a practical way for private interests to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in the administration of this national forest area for the purposes of the project. It would provide a desirable means of attracting, coordinating, and directing private gifts, donations, and other assistance to enhance the educational, historical, and esthetic values of this important component of our natural resource heritage.

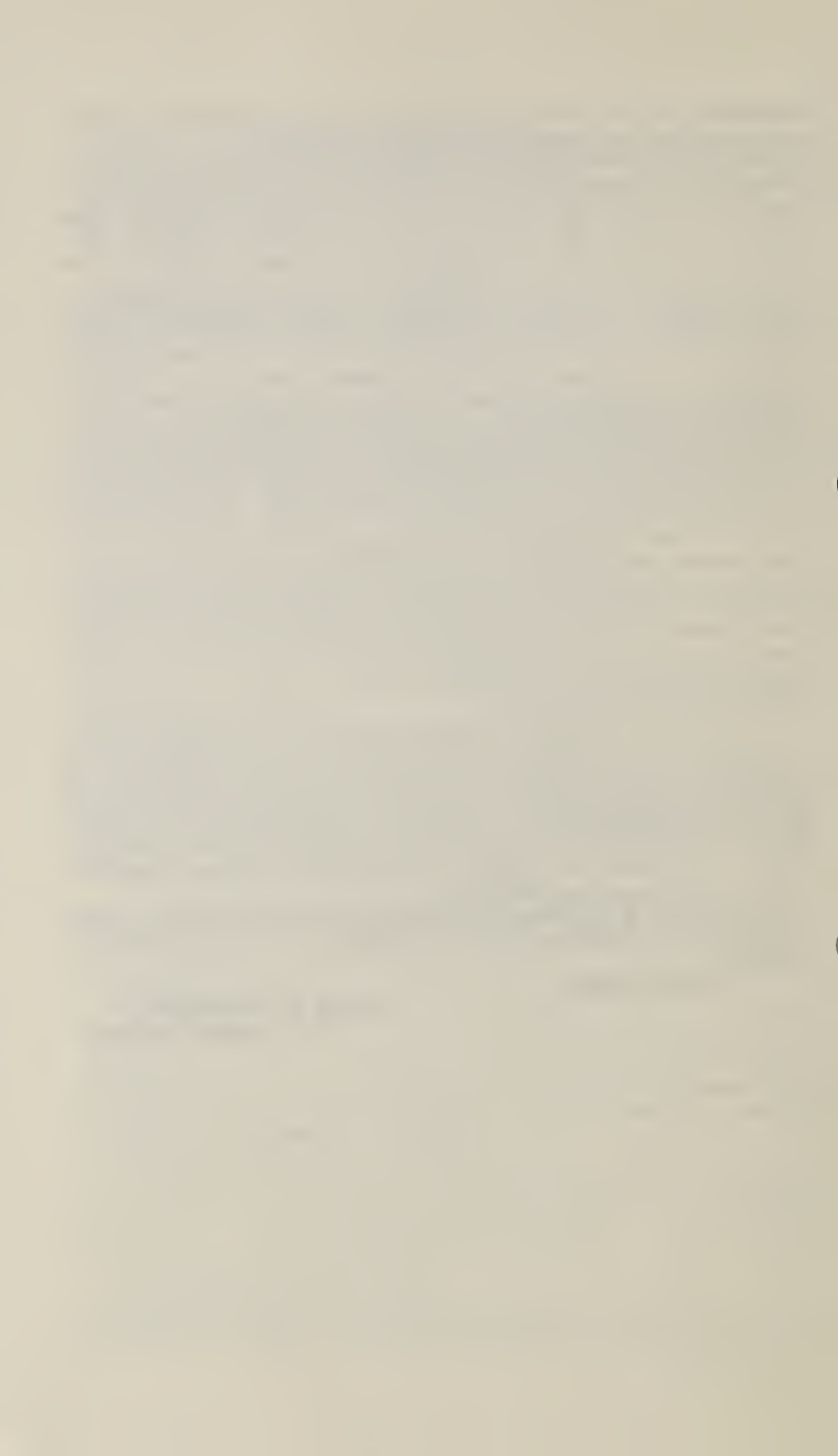
The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN A. SCHNITTKER,  
*Acting Secretary.*







Union Calendar No. 601

90TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**S. 2837**

[Report No. 1530]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 6, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

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## **AN ACT**

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

- 1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to  
4     this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and  
5     forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate,  
6     and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management  
7     of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained  
8     yield and the development and progress of management of  
9     forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is here-

1 by authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America  
2 in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. As soon as  
3 possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agri-  
4 culture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the  
5 Federal Register together with a map showing the bound-  
6 aries which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle  
7 of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall  
8 be on file and available for public inspection in the office of  
9 the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

10 SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry  
11 in America shall be administered, protected, and developed  
12 within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the  
13 Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules,  
14 and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner  
15 as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of  
16 this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal  
17 of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or  
18 is compatible with and does not significantly impair the  
19 purposes for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is  
20 established.

21 SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby author-  
22 ized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public  
23 and private agencies and organizations and individuals in  
24 the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle

1 of Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is au-  
2 thorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further  
3 the purposes of this Act.

Passed the Senate May 17, 1968.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,  
*Secretary.*

275831

VA VCL

90TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**S. 2837**

[Report No. 1530]

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**AN ACT**

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To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

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MAY 20, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 2, 1968  
For actions of July 1, 1968  
90th-2nd; No. 113

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed school lunch bills and Cradle of Forestry bill. House committee voted to report FHA loan and dairy indemnity bills. House Rules Committee cleared housing bill. House received conference report on second supplemental appropriation bill. House debated road authorization bill. Rep. Madden spoke against extension of farm program. Senate passed scenic trails bill. Senate passed road authorization bill. Senate committee voted to report wilderness bills. Rep. May introduced and discussed food stamp bill. Sen. Talmadge introduced and discussed peanut marketing bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 17734, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1968 (H. Rept. 1608) (pp. H5806-8). The explanatory statement of the managers on the part of the House relative to items in disagreement contains the following statement: "The Managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to concur in the amendment with an amendment to appropriate \$10,000,000 for the school lunch program authorized by P. L. 90-302, instead of \$32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate." For other provisions see Digest 106.
2. SCHOOL LUNCHES. Passed, 274-78, under suspension of the rules H. R. 17872, to provide funds and authorities to the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of providing free or reduced meals to needy children not now being reached; and 352-0, under suspension of the rules H. R. 17873, to clarify responsibilities related to providing free and reduced-price lunches and preventing discrimination against children, to strengthen the nutrition training and education benefits of the program, and otherwise to strengthen school food service programs for children. pp. H5808-23
3. FORESTRY. Passed, 279-71, under suspension of the rules S. 2837, to establish within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest, N. C., the Cradle of Forestry, to contain approximately 6800 acres, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to the public the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America. pp. H5823-27
4. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 16703, the military construction authorization bill (includes CCC debt payment for prior years military family housing overseas). Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H5806
5. ALASKA LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1059, to allow leases to be made under the Alaska Grazing Act for as much as 55 years instead of the present maximum of 20 years and thus assist and encourage the development of the live-stock industry in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H5804-6
6. PERSONNEL. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 13844, to provide time off from duty without loss of pay or reduction in leave for employees of executive agencies to attend and make necessary arrangements in connection with the funerals of their sons or daughters in the U. S. Armed Forces overseas who died in or as a result of armed conflict with a hostile foreign force. pp. H5830-32
7. HIGHWAYS. Began debate on H. R. 17134, the 1970-71 highway authorization bill. pp. H5832-54
8. FHA LOANS; DAIRY INDEMNITY. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 18209, to provide for loans to supplement farm income and to provide for additional recreation loans, extend the period for



requires meals to be served without cost or at a reduced cost to all children unable to pay the full cost of the meal by making very clear that this is an absolute requirement and specifically prohibit the identification, by any means, of any children participating in any school lunch or other program.

Obviously the basic purposes of this bill are to demonstrate special concern for needy children and they are just as obviously in the total national interest. I hope this bill will be resoundingly approved without delay.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 17873, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 352, nays 0, not voting 81, as follows:

[Roll No. 218]

YEAS—352

Abbott	Corbett	Goodling
Abernethy	Cowger	Gray
Adair	Cramer	Green, Oreg.
Adams	Curtis	Green, Pa.
Addabbo	Daniels	Griffin
Albert	Davis, Ga.	Gross
Anderson, Ill.	Davis, Wis.	Grover
Andrews, Ala.	Dawson	Gubser
Annunzio	de la Garza	Gude
Arends	Delaney	Gurney
Ashbrook	Dellenback	Hagan
Ashley	Denney	Haley
Aspinall	Dent	Hall
Ayres	Derwinski	Halpern
Barrett	Devine	Hamilton
Bates	Dickinson	Hammer-
Battin	Dingell	schmidt
Belcher	Dole	Hanley
Bennett	Donohue	Hanna
Betts	Dow	Hansen, Wash.
Blester	Dowdy	Hardy
Blatnik	Downing	Harrison
Boggs	Dulski	Harsha
Boland	Duncan	Harvey
Bolling	Dwyer	Hathaway
Bolton	Eckhardt	Hawkins
Brademas	Edmondson	Hays
Brasco	Edwards, Calif.	Hébert
Bray	Eilberg	Heckler, W. Va.
Brinkley	Erlenborn	Heckler, Mass.
Brooks	Esch	Helstoski
Broomfield	Eshleman	Henderson
Brotzman	Evans, Colo.	Herlong
Brown, Mich.	Everett	Hicks
Broyhill, N.C.	Fallon	Holifield
Broyhill, Va.	Fascell	Horton
Burke, Mass.	Feighan	Hosmer
Burleson	Findley	Howard
Burton, Calif.	Fisher	Hull
Burton, Utah	Flood	Hungate
Bush	Flynt	Hunt
Button	Foley	Hutchinson
Byrne, Pa.	Ford, Gerald R.	Irwin
Byrnes, Wis.	Ford, William D.	Jacobs
Cabell	Fountain	Jarman
Cahill	Fraser	Joelson
Carey	Frelinghuysen	Johnson, Calif.
Carter	Friedel	Johnson, Pa.
Casey	Fulton, Pa.	Jonas
Cederberg	Fuqua	Jones, Ala.
Chamberlain	Galifianakis	Jones, N.C.
Clancy	Gallagher	Karh
Clark	Garmatz	Kastenmeyer
Clauser,	Gathings	Kazen
Don H.	Gialmo	Kee
Cleveland	Gibbons	Keith
Coleman	Gilbert	Kelly
Collier	Gonzalez	King, N.Y.
Conable	Goodell	Kirwan
Conte		Kleppe
		Kluczynski

Kyl	Patten	Shipley
Kyros	Pelly	Shriver
Laird	Perkins	Sisk
Landrum	Pettis	Skubitz
Langen	Philbin	Slack
Latta	Pickle	Smith, Calif.
Leggett	Pike	Smith, Iowa
Lennon	Pirnie	Smith, N.Y.
Lipscorn	Poage	Smith, Okla.
Lukens	Podell	Springer
McCarthy	Poff	Stafford
McClary	Pollock	Staggers
McCloskey	Pool	Stanton
McClure	Price, Ill.	Steed
McCulloch	Price, Tex.	Steiger, Ariz.
McDade	Pryor	Steiger, Wis.
McDonald,	Pucinski	Stratton
Mich.	Quile	Stubblefield
McEwen	Quillen	Stuckey
McFall	Railsback	Sullivan
McMillan	Randall	Taylor
MacGregor	Rarick	Teague, Calif.
Machen	Rees	Teague, Tex.
Madden	Reid, Ill.	Thomson, Wis.
Mahon	Reid, N.Y.	Tierman
Mailliard	Reifel	Tunney
Marsh	Reuss	Utt
Martin	Rhodes, Ariz.	Vander Jagt
Matsunaga	Rhodes, Pa.	Vanik
May	Riegle	Vigorito
Mayne	Rivers	Waggonner
Meeds	Roberts	Waldie
Meskill	Robison	Wampler
Michel	Rodino	Watkins
Miller, Ohio	Rogers, Colo.	Watson
Mills	Rogers, Fla.	Watts
Mink	Ronan	Whalen
Mize	Rooney, N.Y.	Whalley
Monagan	Rooney, Pa.	White
Moore	Rostenkowski	Whitener
Moohhead	Roth	Whitten
Morgan	Roudebush	Widnall
Morse, Mass.	Roudebush	Wiggins
Morton	Rumsfeld	Williams, Pa.
Mosher	Ryan	Willis
Moss	St Germain	Wilson, Bob
Murphy, Ill.	St. Onge	Wilson,
Natcher	Sandman	Charles H.
Nedzi	Satterfield	Winn
Nelsen	Saylor	Wright
Nix	Schadeberg	Wyatt
O'Hara, Ill.	Scherle	Wylie
O'Konski	Scheuer	Wyman
Olsen	Schneabeli	Yates
O'Neal, Ga.	Schweiker	Young
O'Neill, Mass.	Schwengel	Zablocki
Ottenger	Scott	Zion
Passman	Selden	Zwack

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—81

Anderson,	Evins, Tenn.	Morris, N. Mex.
Dorn	Farbstein	Murphy, N.Y.
Andrews,	Fino	Myers
N. Dak.	Fulton, Tenn.	Nichols
Ashmore	Gardner	O'Hara, Mich.
Baring	Gettys	Patman
Bell	Griffiths	Pepper
Berry	Halleck	Purcell
Bevill	Hansen, Idaho	Reinecke
Bingham	Holland	Resnick
Blackburn	Ichord	Rosenthal
Blanton	Jones, Mo.	Roush
Bow	Karsten	Ruppe
Brown, Calif.	King, Calif.	Sikes
Brown, Ohio	Kornegay	Snyder
Buchanan	Kupferman	Stephens
Burke, Fla.	Kuykendall	Taft
Celler	Lloyd	Talcott
Clawson, Del	Long, La.	Tenzer
Colmer	Long, Md.	Thompson, Ga.
Conyers	Macdonald,	Thompson, N.J.
Corman	Mass.	Tuck
Culver	Mathias, Calif.	Udall
Cunningham	Mathias, Md.	Ullman
Daddario	Miller, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Diggs	Minish	Walker
Edwards, Ala.	Minshall	Wolf
Edwards, La.	Montgomery	Wylder

So (two-third having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.  
Mr. Wolff with Mr. Fino.  
Mr. Minish with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.  
Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Berry.  
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Mathias of California.  
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Taft.  
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.

Mr. Ichord with Mr. Kupferman.  
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Reinecke.  
Mr. O'Hara of Michigan with Mr. Halleck.  
Mr. Walker with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.  
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Del Clawson.  
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Bell.  
Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Bow.  
Mr. Holland with Mr. Burke of Florida.  
Mr. Montgomery with Mr. Snyder.  
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Lloyd.  
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Minshall.  
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Blanton with Mr. Myers.  
Mr. Culver with Mr. Ruppe.  
Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Buchanan.  
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Talcott.  
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Cunningham.  
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Wylder.  
Mr. Udall with Mr. Long of Maryland.  
Mr. Diggs with Mr. Corman.  
Mr. Bingham with Mr. Conyers.  
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Resnick.  
Mr. Roush with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Bevill.  
Mr. King of California with Mr. Long of Louisiana.

Mr. Celler with Mr. Van Deerlin.  
Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Tuck.  
Mr. Ullman with Mr. Patman.  
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Karsten.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 218 I left the Chamber on official business and was unable to return in time to cast my vote. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on the passage of H.R. 17873.

#### ESTABLISHING CRADLE OF FORESTRY IN AMERICA IN THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST IN NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2837) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2837

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate, and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield and the development and progress of management of forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, North Caro-*



lina. As soon as possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the Federal Register together with a map showing the boundaries which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry in America shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or is compatible with and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is established.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle of Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the bill, and I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Oklahoma opposed to the bill?

Mr. BELCHER. I am for the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] demands a second.

Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of confusion about this bill and what it attempts to do. I think I understand why we have some erroneous ideas about the bill. This is probably because it does so very little. But it does do some of the things that need to be done.

The Pisgah National Forest was established a great many years ago. In that forest we had the first organized forestry of America, some 75 years ago.

Some 5 or 6 years ago we established down there what is known as the "Cradle of Forestry" and have built some buildings there. Under the authorization of the General Forestry Act, a considerable amount of money has been spent in developing the "Cradle of Forestry."

Under the existing law it is impossible to accept private contributions except that the department make a contract with each individual contributor. If some child wants to give 50 cents, the only way the Government can accept it is to write a contract and enter into a specific contract with that child and it will cost them \$50 or \$100 to do that.

The result is that we cannot accept contributions from the public.

This bill specifically authorizes contributions from the public and that substantially is all that it does.

The bill does authorize the Secretary to outline a map and to publish it in the

official register to point out the boundaries of this "Cradle of Forestry."

It does give some prestige to this "Cradle of Forestry" and probably will result in additional private contributions. But basically the thing that this does is to authorize the making of private contributions to reduce the expenditures that will be necessary on the part of the Federal Government to carry this out.

We checked with the Department of Agriculture in the last hour, and the authority already exists to complete the works that they have under construction, to pay every dime of it from Federal funds or from the income of the national forests. Those are not appropriated funds, those are funds that come from the sale of timber in that forest, and we can charge every dime of the cost of this "Cradle of Forestry" to those funds. We can build the institution completely with Federal funds. The authorization already exists. The appropriation process is exactly the same whether this bill passes or not.

There are individuals who we are told would like to make contributions and we would like to receive those contributions and to the extent that we receive them, the cost to the Government will be that much less. That is what we are trying to do.

Now when we speak in the report of the cost of the project, and I know that the report says the project will cost about \$10.5 million—in fact, that is the best figures we can get. It will cost that much. It will cost that if you do not pass this bill, and if you do not pass this bill every dime of it will have to come out of Federal funds.

If you do pass this bill, it will cost exactly the same, but at least a part of it will be out of privately contributed funds.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture yielding. It is to the point to which the gentleman is now addressing himself that I make my inquiry.

If I understood the gentleman correctly, the sale of timber from the land in the national forest would eventually pay for the long-range improvements and these other features such as demarcation, and making this in fact the "Cradle of Forestry."

Mr. POAGE. That is correct.

Mr. HALL. I would certainly approve of using anything on the land. On the other hand, the statement has been made, not by the gentleman in the well, but perhaps by others, that this would be paid for, these improvements that are authorized in this bill, by admission fees. These admission fees, of course, the gentleman understands, are a part of the golden eagle fees that were imposed by Executive order on reservoirs, reclamation projects, forests, and other lands where there is a certain amount of income or where there is a certain amount of traffic each year, and these fees go for additional land acquisition and for operation and maintenance of the forests.

So these fees which would be charged

would go into the basic national forests; the Cradle of Forestry in America—and I understand that story perfectly—and would not revert, and in view of all of these statements, why does the gentleman's own committee report that this authorization will be about \$10.5 million additional, to say nothing of the \$400,000 a year maintenance cost?

Mr. POAGE. In the first place, I believe the gentleman has misread the report of the committee. I do not read the report of the committee to say that this authorization would be any amount, because there is no authorization in this bill. There is no point in this bill where it authorizes the appropriation of any funds whatever. What the report of the committee states, as I read it, and I have it before me is—

#### COST

The Department estimates the cost of planning and development will be about \$10.5 million. Operating costs will probably build up to about \$400,000 per year. It is anticipated that these expenses shall to some extent be defrayed by private gifts and other assistance, the remainder to be paid from regular Forest Service appropriations.

Obviously, if we do not do anything, it will all be paid out of forest funds because there will not be any private gifts. To the extent—and I do not know how much that extent will be, and the report does not attempt to say because we could not estimate how much in private funds there will be, but we have every reason to believe there will be some substantial gifts—to the extent that we get those gifts, they will reduce the Government's expenditures.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I concur 100 percent in his reading of section 2 of the report entitled "Cost." I must say further that I have absolutely no argument with the gentleman or his report about authorizing the use of funds secured by private gifts and other assistance. But it is that last sentence—"the remainder to be paid from regular Forest Service appropriations"—that the gentleman full well knows is untimely, and these birds come home to roost. In such authorization, if you read this in connection with S. 2837, where it states on page 2 that it is authorized to establish the "Cradle of Forestry" and is authorized to designate such and such a thing, I say that that is the very thing which has got this Nation in a state of bankruptcy today and makes this bill untimely, because we have just last week voted to increase taxes and to decrease expenditures. I think this is a very serious consideration as far as timeliness of the bill is concerned. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. I hope he can convince me further. I am willing to be convinced.

Either the statement in the report is in error or the statement of my good friend and the distinguished gentleman from Texas in the well of the House awhile ago was in error.

Mr. POAGE. If the gentleman will read the entire bill, he will find that there is no authorization of any funds. It is perfectly true that it authorizes the Secretary to outline this area that is the "Cradle of Forestry." But I do not believe you will find one word that authorizes



the expenditure of one dollar. There is authority presently on the part of the Department of Agriculture to spend these funds and for the Department of Agriculture to carry out this work.

We are doing it now. It has been going on for some years. It will continue to go on unless Congress sees fit to deny a continuation. The only point I would make in connection with this bill is, if this does bring about some substantial private gifts, the expenditures by the Federal Government will be reduced by exactly that amount. That is all it comes to.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, in further response to what the gentleman said, is it not true this language might be required because timber sales receipts do go back into the Treasury and in order to have funds for this development we have to go this route?

Mr. POAGE. I do not think this could possible be construed as changing any basic law.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask someone—perhaps the chairman of the Agriculture Committee or the sponsor of the bill—from what sources these substantial gifts will come that the gentlemen speak of?

Mr. POAGE. This is the area in which Mr. Vanderbilt built his first great mansion in that area. Since that time, there have been a great many more very expensive homes built. Many of these people, who have a great deal more money than the gentleman or I have, and they have had it for a great many years, have felt a close attachment to the area with which they have been associated. In the earlier days when Gifford Pinchot, a member of the gentleman's party, began his great forestry work, he went down to this area and started it.

Frankly, I have not passed the hat, but I think it is reasonable to assume that some of these people who are closely associated with this area, who have been closely associated with this work over a great many years, who have a great deal of money and who can get a tax reduction, I guess, by contributing somewhere, would rather contribute it here than somewhere else. This simply gives them an opportunity to make a contribution somewhere in the neighborhood they are acquainted with. That is why I think there will be some substantial gifts.

Mr. GROSS. But my friend from Texas does not have any more assurance than does the man in the moon that there will be any contributions.

Mr. POAGE. I have not any assurance there will be one dime of contributions, but I do have the assurance it does not take anything away from anybody and it does not cost the Government one dime. I always thought if I had the possibility of saving the Government some money, I should take the possibility even

if I did not have a gold note guaranteeing it, and I do have the possibility.

Mr. GROSS. My friend from Texas has been here quite a spell—and so have I. We can remember several ventures around here that were passed by one or the other branch of Congress dealing with this contribution business.

The gentleman will remember the "Freedom Wall" that was going to be built on Federal property—a \$20 million deal that was to be built by subscription. There is a cultural center being constructed now that was originally supposed to be built from public subscriptions. The so-called Freedom wall, fortunately was abandoned, but unfortunately the cultural center is being financed largely by the Federal Government, as the gentleman well knows. The building of these projects by public subscription just does not pan out.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, apropos of the remark made by the distinguished gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, that we are not authorizing or voting more funds here, does the gentleman from Iowa know where ordinarily the returns from sales of timber on the public lands by the Forest Service revert to?

Mr. GROSS. I know where such revenues are supposed to go and where they ought to go. They ought to go to the Federal Treasury to return some of the Federal debt on which we are paying annually \$15 billion of interest. That is where they ought to go.

Mr. HALL. Indeed it does, if the gentleman will yield, by law. If we take away from that which normally reverts to the U.S. Treasury by law it is the same thing as an appropriation or authorizing the same, in my opinion, I do not believe we can get around this argument, anymore than the fact that counterpart funds overseas established are not a raid on the Treasury.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. The Agriculture Department, administering the National Forest Service, has the authority now to create the kind of project we are talking about here. It cannot authorize for itself the expenditure of funds.

The gentleman has had some question about the private donations to assist in doing this job, the completion of which is not contemplated in the immediate future. I can assure the gentleman that very sizable contributions both in land and money are made every year to the national forests and to the national park system, and it is on a continuing basis. We have already adopted language similar to that contemplated in this bill for the Interior Department, and the contributions are of very great magnitude, I say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman deny that the report says it is going to require \$10.5 million to establish this Cradle of Forestry?

Mr. KYL. If anything, the figures may be a little inaccurate, but the figures are printed here. Those funds must be appropriated by the Congress to carry out the purposes.

Mr. GROSS. In view of what happened in the House a little while ago I would not be surprised if the Secretary of Agriculture in this instance would not reach out and take \$10.5 million out of the highway, social security, or veterans' funds, if there are any available. I am sure the House would approve it. After voting as it did a few minutes ago, it could hardly deny it. Why not another backdoor raid on the Treasury for this purpose?

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. KYL. I have had an opportunity to survey at great length for quite a period of time the operation of the Forest Service, and I do not recall any instance in which they have overstepped their authority in this way. The Forest Service has been very honest with the Congress on matters of appropriations and expenditures.

Mr. GROSS. I am not accusing them of being dishonest in any way, shape, form or manner. But I say, as did the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] a few minutes ago, this is not the time to obligate this Government for \$10.5 million for this purpose. It is not the time to obligate this Government for \$400,000 to maintain and operate a so-called Cradle of Forestry, no matter how meritorious it may be. This Nation is in trouble financially.

I regret that only a little while ago so few Members of the House seemed to realize what we are up against in this country, when they voted for the spending of an additional \$300,000,000 without any approval on the part of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman does think, though, that this is a good time to try to start collecting some funds from outside the taxpayer's pockets.

Mr. GROSS. I suppose any contributions would be tax exempt that would go into this thing. I am in favor of chopping down on some of these foundations, and on some of these gifts of money, because we need the revenue by way of taxes.

We passed a tax bill a few days ago, increasing the levy on the little fellow who cannot pass his taxes on to somebody else. He is going to pay it both ways. When the corporations who produce the products he buys are able to readjust their costs he will pay increased prices, and he will also pay his share of the increase in taxes, so he is going to get slapped both ways.

Yes, I want the people who have money to pay taxes on it.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. I think the gentleman knows that the other gentleman from Iowa



voted the same way he did on both bills he mentioned, but this project is going to be completed whether there are private donations or not, and the funds they use will have to be appropriated by the Congress regardless of the time of the appropriation.

Mr. GROSS. I say this is not the time to do it. This is just not the time to obligate ourselves to expend \$10.5 million for this purpose. That is all.

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, S. 2837 is easy to misunderstand. A good record was established at the hearing before the House Agriculture Committee as to what the bill does and does not do. At first objections were raised and questions asked by committee members. After the bill was thoroughly discussed and understood, I understand it passed unanimously.

This bill would designate a section of the Pisgah National Forest in western North Carolina as the Cradle of Forestry. I introduced a companion House bill, but the Senate acted first.

Those designated sections would be operated as a public memorial and forest demonstration area under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

The bill does not create the Cradle of Forestry. The Secretary of Agriculture already has authority to develop the national forest lands for public use. He has already created the Cradle of Forestry and it is in operation. Seven buildings have already been constructed. Congress has appropriated funds in a modest amount during each of the last 4 years which have been used for this purpose. This has been through the regular appropriation to the Forest Service. Entrance fees are charged under the land and water conservation fund.

This bill does not authorize the appropriation of any money. This bill is designed to save the Government money by encouraging and making possible the acceptance of private funds and gifts. At present, if an individual wishes to make a donation for this purpose, it cannot be accepted until and unless a written cooperative agreement is entered into between the individual and the Government. Mr. Pete Hanlon, supervisor of national forests in North Carolina, told me that recently he turned down a \$25 check for this project because he knew it would cost the Government more than \$25 to accept it. This bill in the language of Chairman POAGE cuts governmental red-tape. It simplifies the procedure for accepting gifts from a large number of interested persons.

The Pink Beds came into prominence in 1890. It was here that George W. Vanderbilt employed America's first recognized forester, European-trained Gifford Pinchot, to conduct a scientific practice of forestry and conservation which attracted national attention. It was here that the first field school of forestry in America was located. It was near here that the first tract of national forest land was purchased under the Weeks Law.

Mr. Pinchot was succeeded in 1895 by a German forester, Dr. Carl A. Schenck, a gifted and enthusiastic forester who ably carried on the program.

It was the work of outstanding leaders like Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Pinchot, and Dr. Schenck, supported by key citizens across the land, which led to the establishment of the Pisgah National Forest and contributed to the establishment of the National Forest Service. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has visited the Pink Beds and expressed strong support for this entire project. A visitor center has already been built by the Forest Service. A replica of the schoolhouse where Dr. Schenck held the first forestry classes has been constructed and financed by the alumni of the school.

The master development plan includes a museum and outdoor displays telling the story of forestry and conservation in a setting where these key events took place and in a setting unsurpassed in climate and magnificent scenery where the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Smoky Mountains National Park, and the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests lead all other comparable Federal areas in annual visitations.

Last year 6,700,000 people visited the Smoky Mountains National Park, and the Blue Ridge Parkway which passes within 3 or 4 miles of the Cradle of Forestry had 9,250,000 visitors, an increase of 15.4 percent over the preceding year. The Pisgah National Forest last year had approximately 2 million visitors. I present these figures to show that the Cradle of Forestry will be visited by citizens from all over the Nation.

I see this Cradle of Forestry as a unique national forest conservation shrine, visited by millions of citizens each year and constituting a worthwhile investment, educationally and conservation-wise.

The bill does two things. First, it designates the boundary lines and sets aside an area consisting of 6,800 acres as the Cradle of Forestry. Second, it authorizes the Secretary to accept donations of money and other gifts in furthering the purposes of this act. The bill would give legislative recognition to the Cradle of Forestry for these two purposes.

The Secretary may expect to receive many items of historical significance and other donations which will help develop and tell the story of American forestry conservation. As I stated, the reproduction of the original schoolhouse was a donation by the school alumni. Lumber interests in the Nation are expected to donate antique tools which help tell the history of American forestry. I have received letters supporting this bill from conservation-minded citizens from all sections of America. The alumni of the school of forestry are all now reaching mature age. Some are rather wealthy and they are very interested in this project and in this bill. From them we hope and expect to receive some valuable future donations.

I say again this bill does not cost the Government any money. In fact, it aids the development of this unique, historical attraction by making possible the receipt of private funds and gifts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2837.

The question was taken.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 279, nays 71, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]

YEAS—279

Abbitt	Fisher	McClure
Abernethy	Flood	McCulloch
Adair	Flynt	McDade
Adams	Foley	McDonald,
Addabbo	Ford,	Mich.
Albert	William D.	McEwen
Anderson, Ill.	Fountain	McFall
Andrews, Ala.	Fraser	McMillan
Annunzio	Frelinghuysen	MacGregor
Ashley	Friedel	Machen
Aspinall	Fuqua	Madden
Ayres	Gallfianakis	Mahon
Battin	Gallagher	Marsh
Belcher	Garmatz	Martin
Bennett	Gathings	Matsunaga
Betts	Glaimo	May
Blester	Gibbons	Meeds
Blatnik	Gilbert	Meskill
Boggs	Gonzalez	Miller, Ohio
Boland	Goodell	Mills
Bolling	Gray	Mink
Brademas	Green, Oreg.	Mize
Brasco	Griffin	Monagan
Brinkley	Gude	Moorhead
Brooks	Gurney	Morgan
Broomfield	Hagan	Morse, Mass.
Brotzman	Haley	Morton
Broyhill, N.C.	Hamilton	Mosher
Broyhill, Va.	Hammer-	Moss
Burke, Mass.	schmidt	Murphy, Ill.
Burleson	Hanley	Natcher
Burton, Calif.	Hanna	Nedzi
Burton, Utah	Hansen, Wash.	O'Hara, Ill.
Bush	Hardy	O'Hara, Mich.
Button	Harvey	O'Konski
Byrnes, Wis.	Hathaway	Olsen
Cabell	Hawkins	O'Neal, Ga.
Cahill	Hays	O'Neill, Mass.
Casey	Hébert	Passman
Cederberg	Hechler, W. Va.	Patten
Clark	Helstoski	Pelly
Clausen,	Henderson	Pepper
Don H.	Herlong	Perkins
Cohelan	Hicks	Pettis
Collier	Hollifield	Philbin
Conable	Howard	Pickle
Conte	Hull	Pike
Corbett	Hungate	Pirnie
Cowger	Hutchinson	Poage
Cramer	Irwin	Podell
Daniels	Jacobs	Pool
Davis, Ga.	Jarman	Price, Ill.
Davis, Wis.	Joelson	Pryor
Dawson	Johnson, Calif.	Quile
de la Garza	Johnson, Pa.	Quillen
Dellenbauk	Jonas	Rallsback
Denney	Jones, Ala.	Randall
Dent	Jones, N.C.	Rarick
Dingell	Karth	Rees
Dole	Kastenmeier	Reid, Ill.
Donohue	Kazen	Reid, N.Y.
Dorn	Kee	Reifel
Dow	Keith	Reuss
Dowdy	Kelly	Rhodes, Ariz.
Downing	King, N.Y.	Rhodes, Pa.
Dulski	Kleppe	Rivers
Duncan	Kluczynski	Roberts
Eckhardt	Kyl	Rodino
Edmondson	Kyros	Rogers, Colo.
Edwards, Calif.	Laird	Rogers, Fla.
Esch	Landrum	Ronan
Evans, Colo.	Leggett	Rooney, N.Y.
Everett	Lennon	Rooney, Pa.
Fallon	Lukens	Rostenkowski
Fascell	McCarthy	Roth
Feighan	McClosky	Roybal
Findley	McCloskey	Ryan



St. Onge	Stafford	Watson
Sandman	Staggers	Watts
Stanton	Stanton	Whalen
Saylor	Steed	Whalley
Scheuer	Steiger, Ariz.	White
Schneebell	Stubblefield	Whitener
Schweiker	Stuckey	Whitten
Schwengel	Sullivan	Widnall
Selden	Taylor	Wiggins
Shipley	Thomson, Wis.	Williams, Pa.
Shriver	Tiernan	Willis
Sisk	Tuck	Wilson, Bob
Skubitz	Tunney	Willson
Slack	Vander Jagt	Charles H.
Smith, Iowa	Vanik	Wright
Smith, N.Y.	Vigorio	Wyatt
Smith, Okla.	Waggonner	Young
Springer	Waldie	Zablocki

## NAYS—71

Arends	Ford, Gerald R.	Poff
Ashbrook	Fulton, Pa.	Pollock
Barrett	Goodling	Price, Tex.
Bates	Green, Pa.	Pucinski
Bolton	Gross	Riegle
Bray	Grover	Robison
Brook	Gubser	Roudebush
Brown, Mich.	Hall	Rumsfeld
Buchanan	Harrison	Schadberg
Byrne, Pa.	Harsha	Scherle
Carey	Heckler, Mass.	Scott
Carter	Horton	Smith, Calif.
Chamberlain	Hosmer	Steiger, Wis.
Clancy	Hunt	Stratton
Cleveland	Langen	Utt
Curtis	Latta	Wampler
Delaney	Lipscomb	Watkins
Derwinski	Mailliard	Winn
Devine	Mayne	Wylie
Dickinson	Michel	Wyman
Dwyer	Moore	Yates
Eilberg	Nelsen	Zion
Erlenborn	Nix	Zwach
Eshleman	Ottinger	

## NOT VOTING—83

Anderson, Tenn.	Fino	Murphy, N.Y.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Fulton, Tenn.	Myers
Ashmore	Gardner	Nichols
Baring	Gettys	Patman
Bell	Griffiths	Purcell
Berry	Halleck	Reinecke
Bevill	Halpern	Resnick
Bingham	Hansen, Idaho	Rosenthal
Blackburn	Holland	Roush
Blanton	Ichord	Ruppe
Bow	Jones, Mo.	St Germain
Brown, Calif.	Karsten	Sikes
Brown, Ohio	King, Calif.	Snyder
Burke, Fla.	Kirwan	Stephens
Celler	Kornegay	Taft
Clawson, Del.	Kupferman	Talcott
Colmer	Kuykendall	Teague, Calif.
Conyers	Lloyd	Teague, Tex.
Corman	Long, La.	Tenzer
Culver	Long, Md.	Thompson, Ga.
Cunningham	Macdonald,	Thompson, N.J.
Daddario	Mass.	Udall
Diggs	Mathias, Calif.	Ullman
Edwards, Ala.	Mathias, Md.	Van Deerlin
Edwards, La.	Miller, Calif.	Walker
Evins, Tenn.	Minish	Wolf
Farbstein	Minshall	Wylder
	Montgomery	
	Morris, N. Mex.	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.  
 Mr. Wolff with Mr. Fino.  
 Mr. Minish with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.  
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Berry.  
 Mr. Gettys with Mr. Gardner.  
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Mathias of California.  
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Taft.  
 Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.  
 Mr. Ichord with Mr. Kupferman.  
 Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Reinecke.  
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Halleck.  
 Mr. Walker with Mr. Edwards of Alabama.  
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.  
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Del Clawson.

Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Kuykendall.

Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Bell.  
 Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Bow.  
 Mr. Holland with Mr. Burke of Florida.  
 Mr. Montgomery with Mr. Snyder.  
 Mr. Nichols with Mr. Lloyd.  
 Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Minshall.  
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Blanton with Mr. Myers.  
 Mr. Culver with Mr. Ruppe.  
 Mr. Rosenthal with Mr. Halpern.  
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Talcott.  
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Cunningham.  
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Wylder.  
 Mr. Udall with Mr. Long of Maryland.  
 Mr. Diggs with Mr. Corman.  
 Mr. Bingham with Mr. Conyers.  
 Mr. Purcell with Mr. Resnick.  
 Mr. Roush with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts.

Mr. Baring with Mr. Bevill.  
 Mr. King of California with Mr. Long of Louisiana.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Teague of California.  
 Mr. Ullman with Mr. O'Konski.  
 Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Karsten.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. St Germain.  
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Tenzer.

Messrs. EILBERG, CHAMBERLAIN, and WINN changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks immediately preceding the vote on the bill just passed, S. 2837.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, JULY 5, TO FILE A REPORT ON S. 3293, MILITARY PROCUREMENT AND PERSONNEL STRENGTH

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services have until midnight, Friday, July 5, to file a report on S. 3293, to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1969 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENDING OPERATING LIFE OF CERTAIN INLAND VESSELS

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R.

15714) to extend until June 30, 1970, the period for compliance with certain safety standards in the care of passenger vessels operating on the inland rivers and waterways, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 15714

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act entitled "An Act to require evidence of adequate financial responsibility to pay judgments for personal injury or death, or to repay fares in the event of nonperformance of voyages, to establish minimum standards for passenger vessels and to require disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels, and for other purposes", approved November 6, 1966 (Public Law 89-777; 80 Stat. 1356 et seq.), is amended as follows:

(1) Section 4 is amended by striking the date "November 1, 1968" where appearing and inserting in lieu thereof "November 1, 1970".

(2) Section 5 is amended by striking the date "November 2, 1968" where appearing in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "November 2, 1970".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. CLARK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, this bill would authorize the continued operation of an inland steamer for a period of 2 years after November 2, 1968.

In the 89th Congress, Public Law 89-777 was enacted which provided for enforcement of standards developed by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization for fire safety of ships. That legislation set a cutoff date of November 2, 1968, as the date upon which vessels not complying with pending international standards could operate from U.S. ports. The bill included domestic as well as oceangoing vessels, and at the time affected but two vessels on the inland waterways. Since its enactment, one of these vessels has withdrawn from service, leaving the *Delta Queen* as the sole vessel affected.

In the past, the inland waterways were the scene of operation of a large number of river boats, most of them stern-wheelers which furnished transportation between river ports. Economics has taken its toll and this vessel is the sole survivor of its type. It is felt that it is important, not only from the economic point of view of its owners, but also to some degree in the interest of tourism in the United States, to maintain it in operation. Its cruises are advertised abroad in connection with our attempts to encourage foreigners to visit the United States, and to some very slight degree it helps to contribute to our balance of payments.

The owners, upon enactment of Public Law 89-777, immediately began attempts to either reconstruct or replace the vessel to comply with the new standards, but, by reason of a number of conditions, notably the fact that construction of this type of vessel has long since ceased in the



United States, they encountered difficulties. They have assured the committee that these difficulties have been overcome and that they will have a new vessel in operation before the cutoff date in this bill—November 2, 1970.

In view of the safety record of this vessel, which has been operating for some 25 years on the Mississippi, it appears that the 2-year extension is not unreasonable and will not present an undue safety hazard.

Under the circumstances, I believe that enactment of this legislation is reasonable and that it will serve a useful purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to provide authority for an additional 2 years of operation after November 2, 1968, of the river steamer *Delta Queen*.

A few years ago, the world was shocked by a number of passenger vessel fires resulting in considerable loss of life. The United States believed that additional international safeguards were required to upgrade the safety of passenger-carrying vessels. As a result of U.S. insistence, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization approved amendments to the 1960 Convention for Safety of Life at Sea that substantially upgraded safety requirements abroad passenger vessels.

While this was occurring, the Congress believed that more immediate action was required to protect the lives of American citizens embarking upon cruise vessels from the United States and, accordingly, required in Public Law 89-777 that the new international standards become effective in the United States not later than November 2, 1968.

The law as passed applied not only to foreign-flag vessels but required that after November 1, 1968, no passenger vessel of the United States having berth accommodations for 50 or more passengers could be approved by the Coast Guard unless constructed of fire-retardant materials. At that time, the inland passenger-carrying fleet of the United States consisted of two vessels, one of which was subsequently withdrawn from service. The remaining vessel, the *Delta Queen*, operates on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The vessel is a facsimile of an oldtime paddle-wheel steamer which operated in large numbers on the Mississippi. This vessel was constructed in 1926 and is not constructed of fire-retardant materials as required by present Coast Guard standards. Over the years, the owners have maintained a service catering primarily to tourists interested in the past history of the rivers. Considerable sums have been spent in promoting the vessel both here and abroad and it is one of the attractions offered to foreign tourists visiting the United States.

#### PRESERVING A FINE TRADITION

Mr. Speaker, one of the saddest things about our country is the lack of respect we have for our great heritage. Almost daily in our own communities we see the ruthless destruction of architectural gems for the creation of parking lots.

I believe that for the sake of ourselves and of future generations at least some effort should be devoted to maintain and to preserve evidence of our past history. We have seen the thriving river boat traffic on our inland waterways reduced to a mere trickle. At the present time, there is only one of these vessels surviving in the entire United States, and it is in danger of destruction unless we act today. I refer, of course, to the stern-wheeler *Delta Queen*, which handsomely preserves the river boat tradition of our country.

This vessel is a victim of the need for very substantially upgraded standards for ocean vessels to protect our citizens traveling overseas.

#### ONLY VESSEL OF ITS TYPE

But the current standards for fire safety, as contained in Public Law 89-777, although primarily aimed at our ocean-cruise trade, also include vessels on the inland waterways having 50 or more berths, even though such a vessel travels close to shore at all times.

This particular vessel is the only one of its type in existence.

Mr. Speaker, the company believes that, if the present *Delta Queen* is withdrawn as required by existing law at the end of this season, that is, by November 1968, then long before a successor vessel can be built, it is likely that the lack of service during the next 2 years or so will mean that no successor will be built, because the lapse of time without service will result in too great a loss of potential passengers. In consequence, this bill would extend the life of the present vessel for 2 years to allow sufficient time to place its successor in operation. As stated, this is the only vessel presently affected by the provision of law requiring construction of fire-retardant materials.

I believe that for the sake of history, if for no other reason, it is important that this steamboat be preserved.

#### NEW VESSEL BEING CONSTRUCTED

Its owners are presently engaged in constructing a new vessel which will embody to the greatest extent practicable the design of those vessels which were seen in such numbers in the past. However, by reason of the fact that the construction is unique in these days of nuclear powered vessels and container ships, difficulty has been encountered in securing a suitable design for this obsolete type of vessel. As a result, a certain amount of time will be required for the replacement of this vessel. I feel this request for an extension of authority to operate for a period of 2 years will be most helpful in continuing this tradition.

This bill has already been approved in a slightly different form in the other body, and I sincerely hope that the House will bow to tradition and vote to preserve this unique service on our inland waterways.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN and Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] for her dedicated effort on behalf of preserving the *Delta Queen*.

I am sure that many of my colleagues had a chance to see the wire service photo of the gentlewoman from Missouri being honored in her hometown when the fabulous *Delta Queen* came through there recently. Not long ago, I was very fortunate in hitching a ride with Her Majesty, the *Delta Queen*, when she was going up the Ohio River toward Pittsburgh to go into drydock. It was, as everyone remarks who rides this vessel, a nostalgic experience which brings one back to the days of Mark Twain.

I am proud to have my name as a cosponsor of the legislation which we are considering today. By extending for 2 years the time within which it will be possible to build a replacement for the *Delta Queen*, we are not in any way compromising safety standards because of the operation of this great riverboat on the inland waterways of the Nation.

I certainly trust that this legislation will be voted without opposition, in order to preserve the great tradition of this noble sternwheeler, the *Delta Queen*.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HUNGATE].

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

I would like to express my strong support for the bill and endorse the remarks of the gentlewoman from Missouri. I commend her on her efforts.

Last year Congress demonstrated its interest in preserving the riverboat *Delta Queen*—symbol of America's great river tradition—when it extended to 87½ percent the mortgage insurance coverage available to riverboats. This made it possible for Greene Line Steamers, Inc., to build a new riverboat with a steel superstructure which will comply with the safety-at-sea law.

It is not easy to build the first new river passenger vessel in 40 years and Greene Line has already used more than a year of the 2 years allotted them. A successor to the *Delta Queen* cannot be completed before December 1969, more than a year past the November 1968 deadline. In the meantime, Greene Line advised me that they recently spent over \$150,000 to improve the safety of the *Delta Queen* and that they will do more of the same this coming winter. Today we seek a reprieve for the *Delta Queen* so that it can continue to operate during the construction of the replacement.

The river boat *Delta Queen* has made Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" real to thousands of Americans. Unless Congress comes to its rescue the *Delta Queen* soon will be making its last port calls in the 17 States bordering the Mississippi, Tennessee, Ohio, and Cumberland Rivers. It would be a sad and untimely end for the last authentic steam-powered, stern-wheel riverboat still









Public Law 90-398  
90th Congress, S. 2837  
July 11, 1968

## An Act

82 STAT. 342

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in order to preserve, develop, and make available to this and future generations the birthplace of forestry and forestry education in America and to promote, demonstrate, and stimulate interest in and knowledge of the management of forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield and the development and progress of management of forest lands in America, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to establish the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina. As soon as possible after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish notice of the designation thereof in the Federal Register together with a map showing the boundaries which shall be those shown on the map entitled "Cradle of Forestry in America" dated April 12, 1967, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Cradle of  
Forestry in  
America,  
Pisgah National  
Forest, N.C.  
Establishment.

SEC. 2. The area designated as the Cradle of Forestry in America shall be administered, protected, and developed within and as a part of the Pisgah National Forest by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests, in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for the purposes of this Act and for such management, utilization, and disposal of the natural resources as in his judgment will promote or is compatible with and does not significantly impair the purposes for which the Cradle of Forestry in America is established.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate with and receive the cooperation of public and private agencies and organizations and individuals in the development, administration, and operation of the Cradle of Forestry in America. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

Approved July 11, 1968.

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### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1530 (Comm. on Agriculture)  
SENATE REPORT No. 1129 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry)  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):

May 17: Considered and passed Senate.

July 1: Considered and passed House.

